The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 151 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....12 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th June	*Arabia ..	8000	....	..
4th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
11th ,,	China ..	8000	....	..
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Máloja ..	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	..

*This vessel will call at Brindisi

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry	Caledonia ..	8,000	....	..
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	105000
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st ,,	China* ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Molgolia ..	10000
28th ,,	India* ..	8000	....	..
1st MAY	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
5th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

T. E. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	29th ,,	10th July
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	30th ,,	11th ,,
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5148	12th July	24th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3608	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Marasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,

For Freight apply to—
E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
... CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.
... Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal ... room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	..	3rd July.
City of Paris ..... A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8900	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .... A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6575	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	10th July	26th July.
City of Lahore*	6575	15th July	23rd July	9th Aug.
City of Sparta	5415	24th July	..	16th Aug.
City of Calcutta*	7636	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur*	750	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th. Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept.
City of Marseilles*	8900	29th Sept	26th. Sept.	11th. Oct.‡
City of Glasgow* ..	6529	28th. Sept.	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct
City of Paris†	9239	10th. Oct.	16th. Oct.	31st. Oct.
City of Poona*	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
City of Lahore*	6875	29th Oct.	5th. Nov.	20th. Nov.
Trafford Hall†	5321	7th. Nov.	15th. Nov.	1st. Dec.
City of Nagpur*	7500	25th. Nov.	3rd Dec.	18th. Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th. Dec.	..	29th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Yen. 45,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 20,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Lisoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen	(Dalney)	London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
Los Angeles		New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun	(Port Arthur)	
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time	Routes.
LINGA	3185	Fri 26th June	*5 p.m.	Direct
BARPETA	3200	Thur. 2nd July	about 9 a.m.	Direct

*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA" 3200 tons on Thursday, the 2nd July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA," 3,164 tons on Thursday, the 2nd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about,
†JELUNGA	5206	Friday 26th June.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 23rd July
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 6th Aug.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

26th June, 1914.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

a/c opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	599	891
Bombay to Liverpool	695	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital	£	1,500,000
Paid up Capital	£	1400,000
in course of increase to	£	600,000
Reserve Fund	£	30,000
Uncalled Capital	£	150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14	£	200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£	750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillet, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. REGRIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

S. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRESENTATION AND TABLE SILVER WARE.

We are now adding NEW STOCK in new designs in this department.

Our PRESENTATION SILVER WARE is the best SHEFFIELD and LONDON-MADE, the process of manufacture being totally distinct from the machine-spun silver which is now so largely sold. We prefer, however, to continue to build up a high-grade speciality business which, we are sure, will mean the confidence of our clients.

Our Silver Goods are made of sufficient substance to ensure thoroughly satisfactory wear without the aid of loading or any artificial method of imparting strength, and they can be safely guaranteed against breakage in ordinary use.

The MIRRORS and BRUSHES used in the manufacture of our TOILET GOODS are of the BEST QUALITY.

Whatever price is paid for any purchase, substantial value is given.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers Silversmiths, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India.

D. Merwan & Co.,

24 Medow Street, Fort.

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache. That needn't be—Steam's Headache Cure will put you right.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE: New term just commenced. Enrolment daily. 80, Esplanade Road. 3011.

FRENCH INSTITUTE: New BEGINNERS' Evening Class opening shortly. Other classes for all stages, French Room Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 2989

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

WANTED CANVASSERS on handsome Commission for bringing in all kind of Engraving and Rubber Stamps work. Apply to Box No. 531 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2602

WANTED for the Wesleyan Mission High School, Lucknow, a graduate or trained Intermediate to teach Mathematics to the High section. Starting salary, Rs. 65, p.m. Apply to the HEAD-MASTER. 2701

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

WANTED—For Open Line maintenance on the Assam-Bengal Railway, two thoroughly qualified Permanent Way Inspectors. Salary Rs. 150. Written applications stating age, qualifications, and present employment, with recent testimonials, to be sent to the DISTRICT-ENGINEER, A. B. Railway, Chittagong. 2190

WANTED one second-hand MOTOR CAR, 15 to 20 H. P., in good condition, chain drive preferred. State price and full specification. Body optional. Apply Principal of Victoria College of Science, Nagpur, C. P.

C. BIDEN,
Superintendent,
Office of Director of Public Instruction,
2601 Central Provinces, Nagpur.

WANTED—A professor of History and Economics in the Provincial Educational Service on Rs. 200 per mensem for Muir Central College, Allahabad. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces and nationality with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before the 5th July 1914. 2704

WANTED—English child's nurse or hospital nurse for an infant 2½ months old, for voyage to England by mail steamer leaving July 25th next. Second class passage, etc., provided. Applicant must be a good sailor and can be released directly, if necessary, on arrival in England, will be required to come to Calcutta first.
Apply stating terms and full particulars of experience to MRS. PHILLIP NASH, 13, Harrington Mansions, Calcutta.

WANTED for the Porbandar State the following:—
1. LADY DOCTOR with qualifications not below L. M. & S. or L. R. C. P. & S. Pay Rs. 100—10 to Rs. 150. With free quarters, Gujarati speaking (essential.)
2. A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, pay Rs. 35 with free quarters.
Apply with testimonials to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Porbandar State. 2700

A qualified Medical Officer is required for the M. A. O. Ccllege, Aligarh hospital. Salary Rs. 200 p.m., probation one year. Gradual promotion up to Rs. 300 p. m. Applicants should be either L.M.S. of one of the recognized Medical Colleges in India, of proved merit and ability or retired Assistant Surgeons of experience. Applications, with testimonials and particulars of age and previous service, should be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, up to 15th July 1914 2705

WANTED for the State High School.
1 HEAD MASTER (Graduate strong in English and Sanskrit), Rs. 75—100.
1 FIRST ASSISTANT MASTER (Graduate strong in Science and Mathematics), Rs. 50—75.
1 2ND ASSISTANT MASTER (Graduate or Intermediate), Rs. 40—50.
1 3RD ASSISTANT MASTER (Intermediate), Rs. 30—40.
1 4TH ASSISTANT MASTER (Intermediate or Entrance), Rs. 25—30.
Apply with copies of testimonials if any before July 20, 1914, to THE DIWAN, Dewas State (Senior), Dewas, C. I. 2701

WANTED.

WANTED A WEAVING MASTER for upcountry mill. Apply to Box No. 693, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3016.

EX-SOLDIER age 28, seeks situation in any capacity excellent reference. At present disengaged. Address. COLUMBIA, c/o. Soldiers, Home, Colaba. 3018

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED, for the Public Works Department of a Native State, a well qualified and experienced EUROPEAN ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 700 with free house and 100 Motor allowance. Apply to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2896

A YOUNG energetic Hindoo gentleman with good Business experience wants to JOIN in PARTNERSHIP with a capital of about 10,000 Rupees in any flourishing and going concern. Apply to Box No. 677, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2981

WANTED A EUROPEAN or PARSEE ASSISTANT for a responsible post in an upcountry business house. Sound knowledge of finance, accounts and business organisation essential. Good prospects for a capable man. Communicate Box. No.694, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3016.

MOTOR MECHANICS, with practical experience and trustworthy European or Eurasian boys as Travelling Ticket Inspectors on Examiners; also Driver with experience of Hill Roads for Public Motor Service in the Punjab. Apply sharp with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2878

WANTED a B. Sc. on Rs. 70 p.m. in the Victoria High School, Barwani; applications with copies of testimonials, must reach the Undersigned, on or before the 30th June, 1914.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,
Barwani, C.I. 2181

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY a capable Head Mistress for the Vidyamavee Girls' High School, Mymensingh. Salary Rs. 150 with free accommodation.
Preference will be given to a graduate, trained and experienced.—Applications to be made to the INSPECTRESS of Schools, P. O. Ramna, Dacca. 2702

WANTED for the Muir Central College, Allahabad, a Demonstrator in Biology (Botany) on Rs. 100-5-150. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before the 5th July 1914. 2709

TO BE LET.

BOARD-RESIDENCE available for 2 gentlemen with private family at Colaba. Large bedrooms, English baths, E. L. F. Apply Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2581

ROOMS TO LET—with or without Board, furnished or unfurnished, in a MODERN FLAT on Apollo Bunder, good locality. Apply to Box No. 695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3019

BOARD-RESIDENCE available for Married Couple in large Bungalow at Colaba. Sole use of suite of rooms. English Baths, E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 529, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2600

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victorian Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO BE LET.—A small comfortable office centrally situated. Rent only Rs. 35. Apply to—

W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Do. ,, 458. 3001

TO BE LET.—From 1st August or later fully furnished, for one year the first floor of "CLARKE HOUSE," on Wodehouse Road. Rent Rs. 275.
Apply to—

W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Do. ,, 458. 3001

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Al Ice Manufacturing machines of FRASER ICE FACTORY situate at Modi Bay. FIRM OFFERS are invited upto 30th June, 1914. Factory open to inspection. Apply:—
HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AJAM,
200, Nagdevie Street,
2977 out of Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE Solid Teakwood Door-way fixtures suitable for shop or office. No reasonable offer refused. Apply
W. H. THORNS, & CO.,
Hornby Road,
Bombay.
2961 263

NOTICES.

MYSORE STATE TROOPS.

NOTICE, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST JUNE, 1914.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 492 new pattern SWORDS with Steel Scabbards required for the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.
For full particulars apply to the Undersigned.

R. PUTTANNAH,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commandant for Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
2709

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1914, at 3-45 p.m. (Standard Time) when the following Resolution will be submitted for being duly passed.

RESOLUTION.

"That Article 81 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the word "twenty-five" for the word "ten" therein."
If the above Resolution is passed by the requisite majority the same will be submitted for conformation as a Special Resolution at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting to be duly convened and held for the purpose.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1914. 3013

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 40th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th day of July, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1913.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1914 and to fix their remuneration, and
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1914.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 11th July, 1914, both days inclusive. 3012

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ABDOOL CURRIM HAJI SIDICK of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, has agreed to mortgage the property hereunder described.
All persons having any claim or interest of whatsoever nature to or in the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, the attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office, No. 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, within ten days from the date hereof, after which time the mortgage will be completed without reference to any claims of which no notice shall have been received.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government Quit and Ground rent land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of Koombharwada Street in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2958 New No. 3910 Old Survey Nos. 195, 223-5A New Survey No. 4937 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7667 Street Nos. 206, 208 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Raja Aja on or towards the East by the Kumoharwada Street on or towards the South by the property of Daya Poonja and on or towards the West by a sweepers gulley.
Dated 25th day of June, 1914.
PAYNE & Co.,
3017 Attorneys for the Mortgagees.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.
Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.
Through Carriages (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay.	Stations.	UP. To Bombay.
H. M.		H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22- 9 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep.	7-27
8- 6 ,,	Bhopal ..... ,,	21- 6
13-52 ,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-24
13-15 ,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-52
15- 3 ,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	14- 1
17-43 ,,	Agra Cantonment..... ,,	11-13
18-38 ,,	Muttra ..... ,,	10-18
21- 0 ,,	Delhi..... ,,	8-0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi..... Arr.	7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad ..... Dep	7- 5
22-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment ..... ,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur ..... ,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment..... ,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana..... ,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundar..... ,,	22-37
8- 2 ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	21- 7
9-33 ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	20- 1
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	13-33
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	9-45

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay..	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.32 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-15 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-52
		Arr.	15-11
13-55 Dep.		Dep.	13- 3
16-15 ,,	Orai.....	,,	10-52
16-25 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	9-32
19-50 Arr	Lucknow		

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-35 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-32
15-14 ,,	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 1
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
1- 4 Arr.	Saharanpur.....	Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-43 Arr.	Lhakar.....	Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.	Dehra Dun.....	Arr.	23-50
10-35 Arr.		Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

W. LAIDLAW
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. "NIPPON" from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Alexandra Dock No. 5.
The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.
APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.
ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
3015 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JUGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described.
All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Use, Trust, Possession, Inheritance, Lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 110 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 791 New No. 6523 Old Survey No. 412 and New Survey No. 2636 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1224-1283 Street No. 214, 214A all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Doongrey Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the said Doongrey Street on the west by Halalkhores passage on the north by the property of Jivaji Noorbhai and on the South by the property of Cursondas Natha and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.
Dated this 18th day of June, 1914.
VACHHA & Co.,
2959 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

Re: Sale of Property at Elphinstone Land Estate, (Kalian Street), Bombay.
VELJI LUKHUMSEY ..... Vendor.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VELJI LUKHUMSEY IN HIS OWN RIGHT AS WELL AS THE MANAGER OF THE JOINT HINDU FAMILY CONSISTING OF HIMSELF AND HIS MINOR BROTHER JADOWJI LUKHUMSEY has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having any claim or claims against the said property either by way of Inheritance, Gift, Sale, Trust, Mortgage, Share, Lien, Lease, Easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14K, Hummum Street within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay together with the building or buildings standings thereon containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Kalian Street on or towards the South by Thana Street on or towards the East by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Fort of Bombay in the occupation of Rustomji Hormasji Jamshedji Rustomji and others and on or towards the West by Clive Road and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward, Ward Nos. 4851 (1), 4851 (2) and 4852 and Street Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Clive Road and are at present in the occupation of the tenant of the said Vendor Velji Lukhumsey.
Dated this 23rd day of June 1914.
BICKNELL MERWANJI, ROMER & Co.,
2993. Purchaser's Attorneys.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk."
Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS,
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SADASHIV STREET, GIRGAUM.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 732 of 1911.

Saraswatibai, widow of Dinanath Manekji ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Chotu Gajanan, minor and another ..... Defendants.

On SATURDAY, the 27th June, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.); Messrs. MEHTA & Company, Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Mr. Tricumdas Runchordas, the Receiver, appointed on the above suit by the Consent Decree, dated 19th July 1912, and in pursuance of the directions and order contained in the said consent decree, sell by Public Auction, the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Freehold Land or Ground with the building standing thereon situate at Sadashiv Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 174¼ square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 531, New No. 2575, Old Survey No. 536 and New Survey No. 7819 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. D. No. 951 and Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dinanath Vithoba and the part of the late Pandurang Vithoba, on or towards the South by the property of Gopinath Krishnaji and others, on or towards the East by the property of Pandurang Moroba and on or towards the West by the Sadashiv Street.
For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title-Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Receiver, herein at their office at No. 109. Medows Street Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 27TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Meadows Street, Fort, over the Cosmopolitan Bank Ld., (The Corner of Oak Lane) on the first floor all the household drawing dining and bed room, teak and black and Mahoganywood furniture of a furniture merchant who is disposing of all his stuff (on account of his going away from Bombay) consisting of dining table and chairs, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, rich cabinets corner cabinets, single and double glass and panel door almiras, English rocking and office chairs, writing dressing and washband tables marble top tables, tiled teapoys, hatstands, single and double iron and teakwood beds 5, 6 and 7 ligght gas chandelliers, iron baby cot, carpets,, sideboards, dinner waggons, book stands and book cases, towelhorses teakwood shelves, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.

SALE ON MONDAY, 29TH JUNE, AT 5 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD MODI KHANA AND NEAR THE PARSI FIRE TEMPLE.

On MONDAY, the 29th June, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Company will under instructions from the owner sell the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.
PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Quit or Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Modi Khana or Mody Street within the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 252 Sq. Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 624—624 New No. 5788 Old Survey No. 9294 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2042 and 2043 and Street Nos. 80—82 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Old Modi Khana Street, on or towards the West partly by the Sweepers passage belonging jointly to the property herein for sale and properties adjoining to it, on the North by the property formerly of Burjorji Rustomji Mody and on or towards the South by the property of Authornan of Maneckji Sett's Fire Temple.
For further particulars, Conditions of Sale and inspection of Title Deeds apply to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th June, 1914.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager Mr. James McGrath.
To-night. To-night.
Instantaneous Success.
ROSA VALERIO SEXTETTE
ROSA VALERIO SEXTETTE
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"Speed fiends" on the double wire.

MISS EDITH MOTE
Protean Cantatrice in new songs and costumes.

Ramchandra Govind & Son.

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
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Detailed List on Application.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT,
KATHIAWAR.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Trea...

When you go visiting—don't [illegible] headache, and be out of sorts. Stearn's Headache Cure, make [illegible] easement. Headache relieved instan[illegible]

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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES

"THE THREE BRIGHT LIGHTS OPPOSITE BORI BUNDER"

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p. m.

TO-NIGHT. FRIDAY JUNE 26th TO-NIGHT.

10 STAR ARTISTES 10

THE MOST POWERFUL PROGRAMME EVER EXHIBITED IN BOMBAY.

JOSEPHINE DAVIS

THE "IRRESISTIBLE" COMEDIENNE.

FEATURING THIS WEEK RAGTIME MELODIES.

"THE YIDDISHERBALL" "IN MY HAREM" "SNOOKY OOKUMS" &c., &c.

AND

HER GREAT SONG "IN MY FLAT" WRITTEN AND COMPOSED BY "THAT"

SHE WILL BE ASSISTED BY Mr. BILLIE GELLER AT THE PIANO.

ROSE AND ELLIS.

THE DARING BARREL—JUMPERS. THE JUMPING JACKS.

"ROSE" ONE OF THE FEW LADY CLOWNS ON THE STAGE IT IS A HEART—FLUTTERING ACT.

LILY EYTON

COMEDIENNE

SHE WILL BE A FAVOURITE WITH BOMBAYITES

NEW SONGS. CHARMING DRESSES.

THE GAIETY PICTURES

POPULAR PRICES.

WHY THE SHOW IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE HIPPODROME.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

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THE WEEK'S GREATEST FILM-SENSATION.

THE VULTURE OF GOLD.

Drama—5000 Feet Long.

The Exciting Story of a Woman Miser.

A THRILLER OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

A Story full of deep human interest, exciting complications, vivid characterization, and staged and acted in a manner that is a evelation in the art of acting before the camera.

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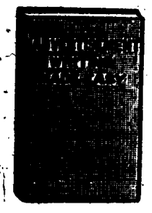

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JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR,

AND

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 25.

It has been raining continuously here for the past twelve hours. The temperature is 78 degrees.

SIMLA, June 25.

The storm crossed the coast yesterday and is now to the West of Gopalpur. Rainfall has been widely distributed and has been heavy in the North-east of the Peninsula, but if the westward movement of the storms is maintained it seems likely that the monsoon will be concentrated in the central parts of the country.

The temperature has fallen and is well below normal in the area represented by Agra, Jhansi and Hoshangabad.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, East Rajputana, East Central Provinces, the West Coast of the Peninsula and Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, East Punjab, Lower Sind, Central India West, Berar, Bombay Deccan, and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Baluchistan, Mysore, and South-east Madras.

Principal amounts are:—Table Island and Rangoon, one and a half inches; Victoria Point and Mergui, one; Tavoy and Moulmein, two; Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu, three; Akyab, four; Minbu, one and a half; Barisal, three; Jessore, Calcutta and Burdwan, one; Cuttack, one and a half; Allahabad, Barelly, Dehra Dun, a half; Chakrata, two; Mussorree, six; Simla, one; Pasni, five; Jaipur, Kotah and Mount Abu, three-quarters; Neemuch, Raipur, Chanda, one; Jagdalpur, four; Marmagoa and Karwar, two; Sholapur, one; Hanumkohanda, two; Mangalore and Cochin, one and a half; Calicut, one; Waltair, two Calingapatam, five; Gopalpur, seven.

Forecast:—Diminution of rainfall in the United Provinces and Rajputana, increase in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 24th of June 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	86.2	81.0	70	..	..	..
Do. (24th)	96.5	81.2	87	0.11	0.11	—0.06
Jask						
Muskat						
Do. (22th)	91.5	87.4	83	..	0.02	—0.13
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.2	86.4	65	..	0.21	—0.17
Rawalpind	98.1	78.2	70	..	1.48	0.08
Lahore	107.2	86.4	65	..	0.50	—0.76
Sirsa	107.2	75.3	81	0.56	1.67	..
Ambala	102.7	83.3	81	0.62	3.89	1.94
Delhi	101.0	80.8	72	..	0.87	—1.16
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85.2	77.1	76	0.08	3.37	1.00
Mainpuri	89.5	73.0	77	..	1.21	—0.19
Jhansi	84.3	73.4	77	0.36	1.85	—1.54
Cawnpore	91.8	82.1	92	..	0.55	—1.64
Allahabad	100.3	82.2	61	0.60	1.69	—1.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	105.1	86.2	75	..	1.19	1.09
Karachi	90.0	80.2	94	0.24	0.66	—0.07
Ajmer	91.6	74.3	68	0.21	3.45	1.93
Jalpore	93.0	74.2	78	0.72	2.74	1.44
Kotah	86.2	73.4	76	0.73	2.70	0.65
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A. WEST—						
Bhuj	98.6	80.2	87	0.00	1.47	—0.87
Dwarka	89.4	83.2	78	0.00	5.48	4.16
Veraval	87.1	83.0	91	..	0.97	—2.51
Rajkot	98.6	78.8	75	..	2.96	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	96.2	79.4	87	..	5.01	1.87
Surat	89.9	80.1	84	0.01	14.42	8.42
Ahmedabad	99.0	81.6	72	..	2.22	—1.32
Deesa	99.0	82.4	70	..	2.50	1.42
Neemuch	88.5	73.5	78	1.10	3.03	0.27
Indore	87.5	76.1	73	..	6.43	1.96
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.9	75.5	83	..	3.46	—2.05
Saugor	91.7	70.4	87	..	3.83	—0.94
Hoshangabad	85.1	74.6	70	..	5.34	0.88
Khandwa	91.9	77.5	81	..	3.59	—0.55
Akola	92.9	77.1	76	..	2.70	—1.37
Amraoti	91.6	75.0	93	0.45	3.27	—1.33
Nagpur	85.4	73.7	78	0.06	6.47	—0.40
Chanda	88.5	77.0	97	1.19	6.20	0.54
Raipur	92.7	77.0	87	1.10	2.46	—3.73
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.0	82.2	85	0.02	13.58	—1.48
Ratnagiri	86.3	77.9	91	0.22	32.42	7.77
Mormugao	86.8	75.9	91	1.92	28.19	0.16
Karwar	86.9	74.8	92	2.39	26.81	—5.91
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.6	77.2	65	..	1.91	—1.88
Ahmednagar	91.8	73.7	75	0.02	8.06	—1.68
Poona	85.8	73.9	82	0.06	4.03	0.06
Sholapur	93.8	71.8	89	1.23	3.47	—0.62
Bijapur	92.4	73.4	80	0.13	0.84	—2.36
Belgaum	80.8	69.2	90	0.06	2.53	—1.99
Aurangabad	92.2	73.7	78	0.15	4.25	—0.17
Nizamabad (Indur)	94.0	74.5	94	0.65	4.17	0.21
Hyderabad	90.1	72.5	94	0.38	2.34	—1.38
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.5	74.4	95	1.45	26.41	—5.13
Calicut	85.1	76.2	91	2.06	22.22	—7.69
Cochin	84.7	74.7	89	1.65	20.79	—3.28
Colombo	86.1	75.8	82	0.92	9.67	2.54
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	94.3	79.7	72	..	2.56	—1.44
Bellary	98.2	78.1	65	..	0.45	—1.29
Guddapah	96.0	80.6	58	..	4.56	1.90
Madras	99.7	84.1	62	..	0.57	—1.01
Bangalore	84.3	67.0	89	0.05	1.90	0.73
Coimbator	92.4	72.6	73	..	0.56	—0.83
Trichinopoly	97.9	81.0	53	..	0.59	—0.60
Negapatam	99.3	81.4	68	..	0.62	—0.41

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th June was 29.869 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Government Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, June 24nd 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.715inches.
Temperature of Air	85.2degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.8 "
Dew Point	79.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.883 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	8.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.6 "
Minimum do. do.	80.9 "
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	WSW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	762 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00inches.
Total fall during month	13.56 "
Total fall during year	13.71 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th.	0.02 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th June, 1914. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar records 0.56" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and at Delhi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala but in defect at Rawalpindi; night temperature is in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme southern districts; Allahabad has had 0.60" and Jhansi 0.36." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defecet at Allahabad but in excess elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are in defect at Mainpuri, Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and fairly general in lower Sind; Jaipur has had 0.72," Ajmer 0.21," Kotah 0.79" and Karachi 0.24." Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in east Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch records 1.10" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the southern half of the division; Amraoti has had 0.45," Chanda 1.19" and Raipur 1.10." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.22," Mormugao 1.92" and Karwar 2.39." Skies are overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 1.23," Bijapur 0.13" Aurangabad 0.15," Nizamabad 0.65" and Hyderabad 0.38." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the Bay of Bengal is entering the Central Provinces. Under its influence rainfall has ceased in the northern half of the Central Provinces, but increased at Raipur and Chanda and been nearly general in Hyderabad and fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has increased in Malabar and the south Konkan and has again appeared and been nearly general in east Rajputana. Nearly general rain has fallen also in the extreme southern districts of the United Provinces, fairly general rain in lower Sind and local rain in the United Provinces and the east Punjab, while in Gujarat and Kathiawar precipitation has ceased.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, local rain in the Bombay Deccan and some showers in the United Provinces, Central India West and possibly lower Sind.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	HIGH WATER. Depth on sill.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.	
Day of Week.	Day of month.		ft.	in.		ft.	in.
	June	h. m			h. m.		
Th.	25	0 54 a	23	9	m 5 50	15	5
					12 4 59a	19	4
F	26	m 0 35	26	0	m 6 28	15	6
		1 30a	23	9	7 37a	19	1
S	27	m 1 19	25	1	m 7 7	15	10
		2 7a	23	7	8 15a	18	10
S	28	m 2 5	26	0	m 7 49	16	6
		2 45a	23	2	8 57a	18	6
M	29	m 2 55	25	9	m 8 38	17	6
		3 29a	27	9	9 45a	18	2
Tu	30	m 3 52	25	7	m 9 31	16	7
		4 9a	27	2	10 40a	17	10
	July				July		
W	1	m 5 3	25	5	1 m 10 38	19	8
		4 59a	26	7	11 42a	17	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June	25 (Thursday)	Sunrise	6h. 1m.	Sunset	7h. 19m
"	26 (Friday)	"	6h. 3m.	"	7h. 19m
"	27 (Sunday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 19m
"	28 (Saturday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 20m
"	29 (Monday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 20m
"	30 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m
July	1 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, July 1st, 0h. 54-5m a.m. Perigee 3rd 12h. p.m.; Full Moon 7th, 7h. 29-8m. p.m.; Last Quarter 15th, 1h. 1-1m. p.m. Apogee, 15th, 8 6h. p.m. New Moon, 23rd 8h. 8-4m. a.m.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the season and crop reports of the various districts of the presidency for the week ending 23rd June, is published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was good rain during the week in Surat, the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Sevantvadi, Kolhapur, moderate in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and slight in Karachi, Larkana, Thar and Prkar and Palanpur. Preparation of lands for the sowing of kharif crops continues. Sowing was in progress generally throughout the Presidency, but was retarded in two talukas of Sholapur, five of Belgaum and the whole Dharwar for want of sufficient rain. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Water for irrigation was inadequate in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices of foodgrains have slightly risen in Sind but were almost stationary in the Presidency proper. were as follows:—

The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper.

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	... 30 to 48
Gujarat	... 38 to 51
Konkan	... 21 to 41
Deccan	... 27 to 48
Karnatak	... 33 to 40

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th June, were 2,392 in Sholapur, 1,099 in Satara and 126 in Bijapur.

In the "Indian Churchman" we read:—"It is to be seriously doubted whether Christian Missions, so far from converting the Moslem population of India, are not actually failing to retain the ground gained in the past. Mohammedanism has within the past decade not only increased naturally, but has gained 40,000 adherents from Hinduism, (vide Census Returns) and recovered many whom it formerly yielded to the faith of Christ. The great question is not whether Christianity is converting the Moslems of India, but whether Mohammedanism in India is not actually enchroaching on the Christian Community, while winning at the same time from Hinduism more than had been previously won from it by Christianity."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, 25th June.*)

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mirza Ali Akbar Khan as Consul for Persia at Bombay.

At an examination for the grant of Commissions in His Majesty's Native Indian Land Forces at Dehra Dun on the 13th April 1914, and the following days, Imperial Cadet Fateh Singh Rao, Raja og Akalkot, qualified in all subjects.

Mr. J. B. Samson, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar, vice Mr. Harilal Jethabhai retiring.

Rao Bahadur Damodardas Vrijbhukandas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, has been granted, with effect from the 1st May 1914, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to 15th June, 1915.

Mr. Lakshman Bagaji Goge to act as District Deputy Collector, Satara, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar.

Khan Saheb Saiyid Muinuddin Saiyid Husain to act as a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Persian as a temporary measure during the absence of Shaikh Muhammad Isfahani.

Mr. L. J. Kamat to act as Assistant Collector of Excise, Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts, vice Mr. Rustam Pestanji Jehaugir proceeded on leave.

Mr. Otto Rothfeld delivered over and Mr. R. S. Hiremath received charge of the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, S.D., East Khandesh, on the 15th June 1914, in the forenoon.

Assistant Surgeon Ardeshir Kavasji Turner, L.M. & S., to act as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. A. Powell, M.D., M.Ch.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., on completion of his special duty, to be Assistant Collector, Poona, vice Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

The Rev. R. E. Lee, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, to be Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Mr. Shankar Keshav Phadke, M.B., B.S., has been appointed as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 4th May, 1914.

Captain J. A. Cruickshank, I.M.S., to act as Assistant to the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, during the absence of Major T. H. Gloster, I.M.S.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to issue to Messrs. Dhanprasad Balkrishna Padhye, LL.B., and Dattatraya Ramchandra Majli Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleader in the Broach and Belgaum district respectively.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Lalji Gokaldas Kapadia, LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

BANDRA DOG-BITE CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The final stage in this case, in which Mr. Gillespie, an ex-Sergeant in the District Police, stands charged under Section 289 I. P. C., of having neglected to take proper care of his dog, which bit a little Parsi girl, was reached on Wednesday last, when Mr. Philip Godinho, for the prosecution and Mr. Campbell, of the Bombay bar, delivered their respective addresses.

Mr. Campbell said there were three points to be considered in the case, first, whether the dog belonged to Mr. Gillespie, second, did the accused know that the dog was a vicious one and neglect to take proper care of it; and third, whether the accused set the dog on the little girl or not. That the poor girl was bitten there was no doubt, but there could be no doubt also that it was not Mr. Gillespie's dog that bit the girl. Counsel stigmatised the evidence, which he said had been "cooked up" by the complainant to levy blackmail on the accused, as false, tainted and grossly exaggerated. Counsel urged that in the final order in the case by the Magistrate it should be directed that the complainant be called upon under Section 250, Cr. P. C., to show cause why he should not pay compensation to the accused for bringing a false and vexatious charge against him.

Mr. Godinho said it was a common practice with some lawyers when they had no proper pegs to hang their defence on to make unwarrantable attacks on the character of witnesses. The complainant and those he had brought to support him were independent witnesses, who had given their evidence in a truthful and straight forward manner. Mr. Campbell had said, went on Mr. Godinho, that one of the prosecution witnesses was an insolvent. Because a witness was an insolvent, did not by itself detract in the least from the value of his evidence. The insolvency court was established by Government with the proper object of extricating people from their monetary difficulties when there was no other way of getting out of them. It was, therefore, a ridiculous suggestion to make that because of a witness' insolvency his evidence was not worthy of credence. It was a preposterous idea to hold that complainant should have launched the prosecution to extort money from the accused.

Judgment was reserved, and will be delivered on Tuesday the 7th proximo.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

BODY WASHED ASHORE AT BANDRA.

From a registered letter taken from the pocket of the dead man whose body was found on Monday last on the Colwad Beach at Bandra, the Bandra police have been able to trace the relatives of the deceased, whose name is Chotooram Toolsiram, aged about 32 years. He was a Chambar by caste, and a leather merchant, and he lived at Bhendy Bazar in Telly Gully.

The brother of the deceased says that Toolsiram left home on Friday last, and after that he was not seen or heard of until the police brought the news to him. How Toolsiram came to die by drowning is a mystery to him and to the relatives. The deceased was a healthy man and quite well-to-do.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 24th.

Consols 2 % .. ..74⅝plus ⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.18½ plus 1
Rentes 3 % .. ..84½plus ½
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.50plus 1
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 25⅞—1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..25 15/16—1/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by absence of buying.
Rupee Paper 3 % .. .. 63½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. 1-3/32 plus 1/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £100,000
3 % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. 2⅝unchgd.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st. 2⅝unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2⅝unchgd.
" " " " 6 " 3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Interest day to day loans orders 1⅛unchgd.
" 7 day market loans 2⅜(1¼ ?) plus ⅛

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, June 24th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs.	Rs.
5,00,000 were allotted to Bombay	8,40,000
3,40,000 " " to Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-3 31/32 (Min. Rate) Received 14 % above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 31/32 (Min. Rate Received 14 % above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Madras and Bombay 15.97.

Rs.	Rs.
4,40,000 were allotted to Bombay	11,60,000
7,20,000 " " to Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta at (Min. Rate) Received 14 % above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at (Min. Rate) Received 14 % above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Madras and Bombay 1600
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 11,00,000
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 20,00,000
Bills Madras Rs. 20,000 @ ½

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 5,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. 7,000
" " to Continent 16,000
Futures at New York July .. 12.68plus 11
Futures at New York Oct. .. 12.55plus 13
Advanced on unfavorable weather Reports and on Bull support and short covering.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.25 unnchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .13 11/16 unchgd.
Tone of Spoj Cotton:—Quiyet
Futures at New Orleans July .. 13.11plus 8
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.55plus 14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9½—1/16
Dem and Bills 4.88½plus⅛
Silver Commercial Bars .. 56½—⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June, 24th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
"	Sales of East Indian ..	300
"	Imports	34,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Pressed for sale Easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.
Tone of Manchester Market quiet with a moderate enquiry.
Mid. Americans .. .. .. 7.56unch gd.
Egyptian F.G.F. . .. .. 9.05unchg d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) . July 12.65plus 8
Oct. 12.53 " 11
New York Official noon call July 12.69 , 12
Oct. 12.61 " 19
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 13.06 " 3
Oct.. 12.53 " 12

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price
J.J.	7.19plus 5
J.A.	7.19 " 4
A.S.	7.04 " 3
S.O.	6.82 " 2
O.N.	6.73 " 2
N.D.	6.66 " 2
D.J.	6.64 " 2
J.F.	6.64 " 2
F.M.	6.65 " 2
M.A.	6.67 " 3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 24th.

Good Bengal M.G. 4½
F.G. " " 4⅝
Fine " " 4¾
Good Bhownaggur 5 5/16
F.G. " 5 13/16
Fine " 5 9/16
Fine M.G. Bhowanggur 5⅝
Good Oomra M.G. 5½
F.G. " 5⅝
Fine " 5¾
Good M.G. Oomra 5 3/16
Fine M G Oomra. 5 7/16
Good Broach 5 13/16
F G " 6 1/32
Fine " 6 3/16
Good Khandeish 5 1/16
F.G. " 5 3/16

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, June 24th.

Grey Shirtings 41/42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15 .. .. 8/11½
Grey Shirtings 44-in. 38/38 yards 9lbs. 9/4½
White Shirtings 40/41-in. 40 yards, 18 square 10/1
White Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21 .. .. 6/8½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 24th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; London value unchanged 36½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; London value dull 36⅛—¼
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.
New South Wales June; sellers unchanged 36½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; Dunkirk sellers 55½plus ½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship June; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged 51½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; Dunkirk sellers quiet 53—½
Linseed Calcutta June-July; London, done sellers quiet unchanged 51
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. Amsterdam done quiet 47½—¼
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull sellers easier £6/6/6.6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 15/16—1/16
Copper Braziers unchanged £75½
Yellow Metal unchanged ⅛

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11
Arrivals:—"Ferenze," "Logician."

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; very quiet unchanged 12/6
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; still quite neglected 11/8½—¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug. 9/4½—¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.; Dec.; 9/4½—¼
Very fair biz at lower rates.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug-Sep; quiet prices easier 13/3—1½d
Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta July-Dec; value unchanged 10
Raw Java, C & F Bombay and Karachi July-Dec; value unchanged 10/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11/5½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value more enquiry but not much business unchgd. 11/6½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; sellers steady 2/9½plus½

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow. 34
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 35/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 25th June 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
12 bundles rupees	24,000	Bahrein.	National.
12 boxes "	46,000	Bankok.	Chartered
4 " gold and sovs.	1,12,500 / 37,500	London.	Supdt. P. & O.S.N.Coy.
1 parcel gold Coins and rupees.	27,222 / 155	Trieste.	Eastern.

MONEY.

The Bank of Bombay has to-day reduced its rate of interest by 1 per cent., and it now stands at 3 per cent.
The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 80 lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market is easier. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance, and usance bills are not offering freely.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T.T. ready	..1	3 31-32
D.D. mail	..1	4
T.T. forward, August ..	...1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	..1	4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	..1	4 5-32
" " forward, 10th July ..	..1	4 3-16
" " 6 m-s ready ..	..1	4 5-16
Francs 3m-s-ready		169½
Marks " "		138½
60 days Hongkong		139
" Shanghai		186
" Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1/16 lower at 25 7/8 for ready and 25 15/16 for forward. The Local Market is easier and there has been little business doing.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	3	0
1st Settlement	75	3	0
2nd Settlement	75	5	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 23rd, June 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	30	35,794
B. B. & C. I. Railway	41	48,754

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood firm to-day and a fair amount of business was recorded. The Market opened at Rs. 95-7 but owing to sharp demand the rates moved up and the Market closed at Rs. 95-8-6 (sellers) for the 30th June delivery. The rate for the subsequent settlement stood at about annas five in and the closing rate was Rs. 95-3-0 for the 31st July delivery.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day and a drop was noticed in several shares but at the close the prices revived a little.
David opened at Rs. 500 declined to Rs. 496½ but again closed at Rs. 500 for July.
Fazulbhai closed at Rs. 441-4 for July.
Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,085.
Standard dropped to Rs. 1,112½ for July.
Currimbhai declined to Rs. 210, Crescent to Rs. 105 and New Great Eastern to Rs. 220.
Colaba declined to Rs. 1,435.
Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 130.
Tapti-Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 595.
Sind Light Ry. shares were in demand at Rs. 180.
Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,015 and Preference declined to Rs. 925.
Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 81½ and Deferred declined to Rs. 145½.
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 213¾.
Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 960.
Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 231.

COTTON

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld & Co:—(Liverpool):—"Small steady Market, rather more demand for July August. Later, very steady Market improved in late session on straddle buying here on American cables and on shorts covering." (New York): "Very steady Market, some short covering. 41 places in the eastern belt report temperatures from 101deg. to 106deg." (Egyptians):—Our Alexandria friends cable us:—"Crop is improving rapidly; ideal cotton weather."
Gruning: "Bull manipulation continues. Weather reports are excellent."
Reiss Brothers: "Cotton on its own merit is healthy. Decline cannot go much farther."
Theodore Price: (New York):—"We have a favourable opinion of the Market."
Habersham Knig: "While rain is needed in the entire belt except Texas, I do not consider existing conditions as injurious yet. The indications are for a continuance of fair weather; unfavourable. The continued dry weather in Arkansas and Tennessee is now becoming serious as the plants now need moisture to insure a good weed (sic). Temperatures are becoming injuriously high. Elsewhere temperatures, although unusually high, are not yet injuriously so, though now becoming threatening."
To-day's advices from America report an advance of 8 to 14 points in the American Markets, the rise being due to high temperatures in the Eastern belt. Private cables regarding the weather are conflicting. The Market remains nervous, and any continuance of unfavourable weather would cause a sharp advance.
The Local Market opened steadier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 293. There has been some enquiry for new crop but little actual business has been done as sellers are indifferent. The tone of the Market at the close is quiet but steady and prices are as under.
For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals			222 ..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	232	..	..	July
Do.	217	..	..	July
M.G. Kandeish	225	215	..	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum .	262	..	..	June 1915
Do	240	..	..	July
M.G. Broach	..	294	..	March 1915
Do.	290	..	..	July
M.G. Muttis	217	205	..	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	267	"
M.G. Westerns	..	..	272	"
H.G. Westerns	..	..	287	"
M.G. Compta	..	..	286	"
M G. Miraj	..	..	292	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	26,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Months	
J.J.	7.23plus 4
J.A.	7.23 " 4
A.S.	7.08 " 4
S.O.	6.86 " 4
O.N.	6.76 " 3
N.D.	6.69 " 3
D.J.	6.67 " 3
J.F.	6.68 " 3
F.M.	6.68 " 3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat—The Market is quiet

Quotations—	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pearl 85 % ...	5	13	6	R T
White Delhi Sept.	5	13	6	"

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	12	0	R. T.
Bold Brown Sept.	9	2	0	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	2	0	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	2	0	"

Teaseed—The Market is quiet. but steady.

Quotation—	Rs.	a	p.
35 % Bold White	56	0	0
Black Kutni	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	59	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowrassed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p
Ready	6	12	0

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs	a	p	
Ready	10	15	0	R T

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p
Madras ready	34	0	0
Forward	7	0	0 R T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs	a	p
Berar	25	8	0
Comrat	24	12	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday:—

Cotton	12,387 Bales.
Wheat	6,529 Cwts.
Linseed	5,932 "
Bajra, Rai, etc.	563 "
Gingellyseed	170 "
Poppyseed	960 "
Groundnuts	451 "
Castorseed	3,261 "
Rice	1,633 "
Myrabollams	491 "
Cottonseed	13,345 "
Mowrasseed	2,226 "
Gram	1,208 "
Jowar	8,076 "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	Nil. "

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 24th

S.S. Cliftonian	Jones	Barry May 27
S.S. Clan Macbride	Wright	Birkenhead May 29
S S. Trantenfels	Telletz	Hamburg May 16

DEPARTURES.

June 25th

S S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta
S. S. Dumra	Anderson	Persian Gulf via Karachi.
S.S Bandra	Maud	Do.
S.S. Inverness	Venus	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Laguna	for	Trieste etc
"	Havildar	for	Calcutta etc
"	Sumatra	for	Jeddah

*To arrive

S. S. Mashobra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mashobra, arrived Plymouth evening of 22nd.

S. S. Egypt:—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Egypt with the outward Mails of the 19th instant passed Suez at 4-30 a.m. on Thursday the 25th idem.

S. S. Cliftonian:—The steamer Cliftonian 2,775 tons, Captain O. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, which port she had left on May 27, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Clan Macbride:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbride, 3,009 tons, Captain W. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday Birkenhead, which port she had left on May 29, with a general cargo.

S. S. Trantenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Trantenfels, 2,932 tons, Captain Telletz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, which port she had left on May 16, with a general cargo and salt.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,459 tons, Captain T. Christiansen sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with balast.

S. S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain H. Maud, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Inverness:—The steamer Inverness, 2,401 tons, Captain J. E. Venus, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Cliftonian:—The steamer Cliftonian which arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, during her voyage experienced heavy weather W. S. W. and high sea east of Socotra.

P. DOCK

Thursday, June 25th, 1914

SUND STEAMERS	CAPT.		AGENTS
A. Dalhoku Maru	Tamar	H G. M. Ajam & Co	
B Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co	
C & B Chantala	Phillips	M M. & Co	
D & E Colombo Maru	Sakomoto	N. G. K	
F. Lauterfels	Voltmann	W. & A. G. & Co	
K. Quilon	Cross	M M. & Co.	
M Salsette	Vine	P.& O. S. N. Co	
Q Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Scostri	

V. DOCK.

1 Clan Forbes	Pacan	W. & A. G. & Co	
2 Harrovian	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co	
3 Jelsner	Irwin	M. M. & Co	
5 Queen Elizabeth	Munro	J. F. & Co	
6 Clan Macgillivray	Ridgway	N. K. & Co	
7 Gargrave	Patterson	M. M. & Co	
8 Engine Crosse	Dwaser	M. M. & Co	
9 City of Manchester	Grey	K. N. & Co	
10 & 11 City of Colombo	Hammond	K. N. Co	
12 & 13 Custodian	Pugh	K. N. Co	
14 Linga	Cuthbert	M. M. & Co	
15 Roma	Cozlislo	Rubattino Lin	

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O S. N. Co.	
3 Umala	Le Brec	M. & Co	
4 Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co	
6 City of Paris	Carnobells	K. N. & Co	
7 Gabtona	Gilliflower	A. L. S. N. Co	
8 Indo Maru	Kondya	N. Y. K.	
10 Asserie	McDonald	K. N. & Co	
14 Akbar (repairing)	Molony	T. W. & Co.	
15 Islam	Watson	P. M. & Co	
16 Kowett	Brewis	Arab Steamer	
17 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co	

Offside.

K. Ismaila	Honeywood	MM& Co

M, W, D. D.

Sumatra	Potter	Arab Steames Ld.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alfeld	Fisher	Arab Steamer
Baron Dalmeny	Weeks	W. & A. G. & Co
Cressby	Nutter	T. & Co
Caboto	Pelorini	V. S. N. Co
Clan Maclean	Williamson	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macbride	Wright	J. F. Co.
Cliftonian	Jones	K. N. & Co
Framington Court	Isaacs	K. N. & Co
Havildar	Oakeshott	T. M & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. C. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kirkee	Curio	W. & A. G. Co
Lisbee	Manley	M. M. & Co
Leeds City	Storey	J. M. & Co
Linga	Outbush	M. M & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co,
Palawan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Penang	Pigott	M. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co.
Taiyabi	Kaas A. M.	Swat & Co
Trantenfels	Metz	W. & A. G. & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	C. Muncherji & Sons.

EXPORTS.

June 25, 1914.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1,026 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 100 bales hemp, G. Verjee and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

CITY OF PARIS (s) 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 17 bales cotton, N. Rajaram.

FOR LONDON.

ARABIA (s) 1 bale cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 4 bales cotton, E. Latham and Co.; ¼ cwt. ivory, E. Mohemed.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY (s) 500 cwts. animal hoofs, Hollingshurst and Co.; 20 cwts. deer horns, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

CLAN MACGILLIVRAY (s) 12 bales cotton, N. Dwarkadas; 55 bales cotton waste, T. Damji; 2,002 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 cwts. cow horns, E. Mohemed; 220 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.
CHANTALA (s) 165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 cwts. gingelly seed, B. S Lloyd and Co.; 8,000 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 110 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

CUSTODIAN (s) 12,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 16,649 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.
HINDOO (s) 1,300 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.
HARROVIAN (s) 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, 9,000 cwts. castor seed, Sanday and Co.; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR DUNKIRK.

CUSTODIAN (s) 505 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

LAUTERFELS (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 3,997 cwts. linseed, John Fachiri; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 220 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 110 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 210 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.; 105 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy; 300 cwts. poppy seed, K. Devchand and Co.; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

LAUTERFELS (s) 110 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

LAUTERFELS (s) 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 105 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

LAUTERFELS (s) 87 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR GENOA.

CLAN-MACLEAN (s) 259 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 3,960 cwts. rape seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.; 250 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co.; 50 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 500 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 90 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 12,000 cwts. rape seed, K. Devchand and Co.
ROMA (s) 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

ROMA (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

GABLONZ (s) 1,482 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 165 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
LAGUNA (s) 770 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 770 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 330 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 500 cwts. gum alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

GABLONZ (s) 105 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
LAGUNA (s) 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 37 cwts. gum alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy; 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

GABLONZ (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co.
LAGUNA (s) 50 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

LAGUNA (s) 4,000 cwts. gingelly seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR FIUME.

LAGUNA (s) 1,980 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BALTIMORE.

CROSSBY (s) 5,700 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR KOBE.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.
INDO-MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, C. Domanji and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 88 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.
INDO-MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.; 5 rolls coir matting, 3 bundles coir mats, T. B. Shokai.
DEVANHA (s) 300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 700 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.
DEVANHA (s) 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

INDO-MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, E. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

DEVANHA (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. DEVANHA from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—66 casks 17 cases refined camphor, 20 cases camphor oil,, 250 cases cassia, 73 cases peppermint crystals and oil, 1,000 cases fire-crackers, 127 cases glass bangles, 31 cases wine, 277 bags sago flour, 5 packages provisions, 250 bags beans, 1,933 bags green peas, 20 packages copper sheets, 990 bags betel nuts, 21 cases cardamoms, 1 bag nutmegs, 350 bags sugar candy, 751 packages 959 chests 232 cases 1 box tea, 165 cases 349 bales silk, 12 cases waste silk yarn, 343 cases silk goods, 17 cases silk and cotton goods, 50 cases 9 bales cotton goods.
S. S. LEEDS CITY from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—6,368 tons coal.
S. S. CABOTO from Venice, Agents Venice S. N. Co.—6,000 bags sulphur, 284 kegs 14 cases aniline dyes, 724 cases glass bangles, 242 cases glass rings, 63 cases glass beads, 4 cases glass buttons, 77 cases hemp twine, 1 bale hemp goods, 3 jars wine, 360 bags earth colour, 35 cases soap, 4 cases 2 bales silk waste, 41 cases silk waste yarn, 5 cases silk and cotton goods, 3 cases 24 bales cotton yarn, 134 cases cotton goods.
S. S. HAVILDAR from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—1,882 bundles coir yarn, 161 bundles coir rope, 19 rolls 1 bundle coir mattings, 333 bundles mats, 38 bales senna, 556 bags cocoanuts, 15 cases tea, 150 robbins copra, 10 cases cigars, 336 kegs 37 drums paint, 16 boxes colour, 50 bales gunnies, 1 case 1 bale domestics, 1 package cotton goods, 1,300 bales cotton, 30 drums spirits, 524 bags betel nuts, 129 pieces teak squares, 240 pieces Eng. sleepers, 11,989 pieces 1,882 bundles scantlings.
S. S. HELLAS from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—925 pieces teak squares, 1,73,443 pieces 9,347 bundles teak scantlings, 184 pieces yang squares, 11,131 pieces yang scantlings, 106 pieces wagon boards, 7 pieces silk wood squares, 19 bundles 2 cases silk raw, 12 boxes specie, 2 cases medicine, 32 pieces cane furniture from Singapore.
S. S. BARON DALMENY from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,525½ tons coal.
S. S. ZOROASTRIAN from Calcutta, Agents Cursetji Mancherji and Sons.—5,562 tons coal.
S. S. SILDRA from Calcutta, Agents The Bombay Co.—4,980 tons coal.

In regard to the recent correspondence relative to ill-treatment of ponies on the Kashmir tonga road, it is understood that the postal authorities recently deputed an official to investigate the matter. His report is a favourable one and he suggests that the ill-treatment has been greatly exaggerated. Between the Srinagar and Topa stage he inspected 221 ponies distributed over 21 stages of which only two he found to be lame, and six suffering from girth galls but with the remainder he could find no fault.

GOVERNMENT EXCISE POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In some quarter or other Government have been praised, because they have ordered that shops selling toddy, spirits and liquors should be converted into shops selling toddy in raw or unfermented state. This is done ostensibly or otherwise with the object of encouraging the consumption (1) of toddy juice, and (2) of the Mhowra liquors and spirits. So far as the first object is concerned viz. the encouragement of the consumption of the toddy juice, the move is in the right direction, but this object will fail, if measures are not taken to secure an increased production of the toddy juice. It would be, therefore, interesting to learn what measures, if any, Government have taken or intend taking in order to secure an increased production of the toddy juice to meet increased demand due to the increase of shops. Unless Government reduce tree and license taxes and rates, and remove the galling restrictions placed in the way of the production of the toddy, the step taken will serve to increase the consumption of Mhowra spirits and liquors and cheap brandies only. It is, however, hoped that with a view to increasing consumption of toddy juice in Bombay, Salsette, Bassein and other places, definite orders will be issued to the Abkari Department, authorising it to increase the number of trees tapped and to give toddy drawers facilities for the production of the toddy juice, in greater quantities.
As regards the doing away with the manufacture and sale of toddy liquors and spirits, the step taken by Government is far from commendable. By this step, they, so to say, force the public to go in for cheap foreign spirits and liquors, of noxious character, and to take more largely to detestable Mhowra spirits and liquors. This is indeed to be regretted. The Excise Department, and the Mhowra liquor contractors wanted, it seems, to have, for reasons best known to themselves, the consumption of toddy liquors and spirits stopped, and they have now their hearts' desire fulfilled of seeing the time-honoured beverages of the people driven out of existence by the hand of Government. Every shop-keeper seems to have had secret orders not to sell toddy liquors, etc., unless compelled to do so. When people asked for toddy liquors etc., they were put off or refused on one pretext or other and so in this way the sale of the toddy products was limited. This was done with an object. The liquor sellers reported to the contractors on the smallness of the sale and from the contractors the information passed on to the Abkari Department, which in its turn reported the matter to Government, evidently with a view to bringing Government to pass an order against the manufacture and sale of the spirits in question. That our people prefer toddy liquors and spirits and hate Mhowra liquors and spirits cannot be denied, but since the policy of Government has been in favour of Mhowras and Bevdas our people have had no alternative but to submit to the inevitable. I have before me portions of notes of evidence given in 1892 on the subject (Government Gazette, June 4th, 1892, Part V). Mr. William Almon, then head gauger in the Custom's House, Bombay said; "I am told that Mhowra spirit has a more sluggish effect on the drinker than palm spirit, the influence passing off sooner when the last named spirit is drunk. I, myself, do not think that Mhowra liquor of a low strength produced in a single distillation can be as wholesale as palm spirit XXX. Mhowra spirits drawn from the still is a decoction, and must, I believe, contain fusel-oil and other deleterious matters" and Mr. D'Almeida of Kondivli, stated that Mhowra liquor was not drunk in Salsette; it was abhorred for being an unwholesome and vice producing drink. Government ought to have consulted the people before dealing a mortal blow to their national drink.
Liquors and spirits have been rendered extremely dear and even moderate drinkers have to pay heavily for the little quantity they drink. There are drunkards and they will drink as much as possible and spend every pie for the drink, but one fails to see why moderate and temperate drinkers should be made to suffer because there are some people who drink intemperately or excessively.
I submit that the rates and prices of the liquors etc., should be regulated in accordance with the rates and prices prevailing in respect of other articles of food and drink. If the object is to check the evil of drink, education should be encouraged and the number of common grog shops should be decreased and the shops should be removed from populated areas. No liquor should be drunk in liquor shops, which will greatly minimize the temptation to drink.
Yours, etc.,

C. C M. MENDES

Bhayandar, June, 25th

PHARA AND PAYLIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It was published by the Municipal Commissioner that the only "phara" recognised by him under section 418, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, is a phara of seventeen paylis. But to-day I had to buy one-fourth of a phara of betel and asked the grocer to give 4¼ paylis, but he refused to do so saying that the phara of 17 paylis is for the wholesale dealers not for the public. Will the Municipal Commissioner inform the public whether this is true or not?—Yours, etc.

June 24.

GHEE BEST GHEE Rs. 1
and BEST SUGAR 14 seer
Please Write:—Messrs. ISMAI
& Co., 17, Sleater Road, Gr
Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MAUGHAN—June 8th, at Central Dharmaband Colliery, the wife of J. Victor Maughan, of a son.

TURNBULL—At 2 Tipperlinn Road Edinburgh, on the 29th May, the wife of Captain Bruce Turnbull, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, (Adjt. 2nd B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol. Rifles), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COOPER—CHEW.—June 10th, at St. Paul's Mission Church, James Meik Cooper (3rd son of the late Charles Corry Cooper, late Assessor and Surveyor to the Corporation) to Rosalie-Florence Chew, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F Chew (late of Goalundo).

DEATHS.

BURBIDGE.—June 10th, at Balham, London, S.W., Elizabeth, the dearly beloved wife of James George Burbidge, formerly Goods Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Howrah.

MULL.—At Lausanne, Switzerland, on the 31st May, Alfred Mull, G. I. P. Ry. Coy.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Arcadia due, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 27.

Phillips and Company, Annual General Meeting, 314, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 30.

Classical Association: Meeting in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 4-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-00.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 26.

427, Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopal is allotted as follows:—

Saturday 27th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.

Sunday 28th Inst.—"E" Coy. Class Firing

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

428, Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m., until further notice. All Recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd Class shots are particularly invited to attend.

429, Parade.—"G" Company will parade weekly in front of Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesdays.

430, Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 30th instant at 7-30 a.m., at Head-Quarters.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

June 26.

1. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7-30 a.m., commencing on Saturday the 27th June 1914.
2. Town Hall Drill will commence from Tuesday evening next, the 30th instant from 6 to 7-15 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend
3. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m., on Tuesday next, the 30th instant, (weather permitting) Dress.—Khaki without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

HOMEWARD BOUND

The following is a list of the passengers booked to proceed by the Homeward Mail steamer sailing to-morrow:—

Mr. Cunningham, Miss M[illegible]rs. Barr, Mr. Peet, Sir R. P. Ashton, Hon. F. Bowes-Lyon, Mr. V. S. Pandit, Mr. R. and Mrs. Hill, Dr. (Mrs.) H. M. Dadina, Dr M W Travers, Mr H [illegible] Clayton, Col T X Britten, Capt. E. J. H. [illegible]ghton, Mrs. Mote, Mr. D. Sumanas, Mr. [illegible]ang, Miss K. de B. Channer, Mr. Craw-[illegible] H. Allen, Capt. T. L. Molony, Mr. R. [illegible] Mr. Herbert Scott, Mr. A F Shute, Lt.-[illegible] D. Crocker, Mr. R. R. Gales, Mrs. S. [illegible] Mr H A Jones, Miss Ashton, Mr [illegible]ot, Mr. E. Alexander, Mr. Charles [illegible]rs. V. E. Bannermann, Miss L. B. [illegible]d child, Lt.-Col. A W William, Lt-[illegible]and child, Lt-Col. A W William, Lt-[illegible] H. Dennys, Mr. A. J. A. Douglas, Mr. [illegible]in Jones, Major W N Hay, Mrs S [illegible]ridge, Major and Mrs. F P Mackie, Mr. [illegible] Marris, C.I.E., Mrs. P. A. Maxwell, [illegible]g Major J. C McCombie, Mr T Nicole, [illegible] and Mrs Oertmann, Lt-Col F O'Kinealy, Mr. A C M Paris, Lt-Col. H N Priestley, Mrs. J. R. Reynolds, Mr. R. Y. Sidebottom, Major C. A. Spraivson, Captain J. H. Stevenson, Mr W Gordon Stoker, Mr W A Strevens, Mr. A T C Sutton, Mrs. T Swan, Captain G T van der Gutch, and Capt. Cussack Walton.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant College Library, this evening, at 4-30 p.m.. (S. T.)

Dr. N. A. Purandare M.D. will read the following paper:—"Short notes on a case of "Inversion of the Uterus" and a few cases of Placenta Praevia."

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Dr. Prabhaker Krishnaji Pange, of the Bombay [illegible]ary Association, will deliver a public lecture on hypnotism on Saturday, at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road. The [illegible] will be illustrated by Magic Lanterns slides.

GUJARATI HINDU STRI MANDAL.

A public meeting of the Gujarati Hindu Mandal and its sympathisers will be held under the presidency of Mrs. Chimanlal Setalwad at the Chanda Ramji [illegible] (Girls') High School, Girgaum, on Monday, at 4-40 p.m., (S. T.), to express feelings of great sorrow for the heavy loss which Mrs. Jamnabai Naginda Sakkai (the President) has sustained in the death of her husband Mr. Sakkhai.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT ACT.

It is notified in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that the Government Notification dated 22nd August 1910, withdrawing in certain cases the concession of remission of fees payable under the law of registration by, or on behalf of, Co-operative Societies registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, is cancelled.

TODDY LICENSES IN PANCH MAHALS.

It is notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications for the grant of licenses to tap toddy trees for domestic consumption in the Panch Mahals District of the Bombay Presidency.

PLAGUE AT RAMESHWARAM.

The Madras Government notifies that as there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Rameswaram in the Ramnad Taluk of the Ramnad District persons from the infected portions of the Nilgiri, North Arcot and South Canara District, the Mysore State, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infected with plague are prohibited from visiting that place on the occasion of the ensuing Adi new moon festival.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 20th June 1914:—

Bombay City 22, Surat District 7, Thana District 18, Poona District *nil*, Belgaum District 3, Dharwar District 3, Bijapur District 2, Karachi Town and Port 2, Cutch State 1, Kathiawar Agency 17, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 7, total 82.

HIGH COURT OCTOBER VACATION.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the annual October Vacation from Wednesday, the 21st October, to Thursday, the 5th November, 1914, both days inclusive.

The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

Applications in criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in civil cases will be received during the vacation.

MARINE INQUIRY

His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Mr. S. Barchum, Master, P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Arcadia, Mr. G. J. Chambers, Master Pilot, and Mr. R. Murdoch, Superintending Engineer, B. I. S. N. Company, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the collision on the 27th May, 1914, of the S. S. Nanoric with the Victoria Dock wall. The investigation will be held at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

Inquiry has recently been made whether a person appointed as an auditor of a company before the new Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, came into force can audit the accounts of that company after 1st April, 1914. With a view to removing doubts on this point, the attention of the public is invited to clause (2) of section 290, of the Act, under which all things duly done under the old Act shall be deemed to have been done under the new Act, says a Press Note. This provision and the provision in clause (3) of section 144 of the Act are held by Government to cover such cases in spite of the wording of clause (1) of section 144.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague, one attack of small-pox and two attacks and one death from cholera were reproted in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. The plague attacks were reported from Chukla and Market. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 72, as compared with 70 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 119 of 1912. On Wednesday 1,207 rats were caught in the City by the municipal rat-catchers. Out of this total, 18 were found on examination to be plague-infected, A Ward contributing 1, B. Ward 6, C. Ward 6, E. Ward 5, while the D. F. and G. Wards did not contribute any.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

There was a satisfactory decline in the mortality rate of the city during the week ended on Saturday last. The total number of deaths registered was 491, as against 626 of the week before. The plague mortality too was on the decline, as only 22 fatal cases were reported, as against 45 of the previous week. Out of the total mortality small-pox accounted for five deaths, cholera 6, fevers of all kinds 37, diarrhoera 35, dysentrey 12, tubercular diseases 8, pthisis 22, and other diseases of the respiratory system 158. There were 41, cases of debility and 18 of old age. Two cases of premature birth and 28 of still-birth were reported during the week.

According to the age scale, 143 died under 1 year, 70 were from 1 to 5 years old and the remaining 278 were above 5 years. From the point of view of religion and race, the mortality occurred as follows:—Jains 20, Brahmins 4, Bhatias 8, Hindus of other castes 208, Hindus of low caste 54, Mussalmans 128, Parsis 24, Jews 7, Native Christians 33, Eurasians 1, Europeans 4, and Buddhists 1. The total number of births registered during the week under notice was 346.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, the 24th June should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH DRIVING.

COACHMAN SENT TO PRISON.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Barnes charged Jivan Prag, with causing death by rash and negligent driving. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, defended.

The case for the prosecution was that a Mahomedan girl was going to school a few days ago and when near Kambeker Street, the gharry driven by the accused knocked her down, two of the wheels passing over her feet. She was removed to hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries. It was further alleged that the accused drove rashly and negligently, was on the wrong side of the road and gave no warning.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM AN IDOL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Ahmed Ali charged Limboo Narayen before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a silver belt, valued at Rs. 10 belonging to one Rajoo Dugroo.

About five months ago Rajoo went to his native village leavng his room in Chandanwady in charge of one Rama. On his return a few days ago, he found that the belt which he had put on an idol in his room was missing. He questioned Rama, who told him that the belt had been missing since a certain day when Limboo had come to the room to sleep. Limboo was arrested and the belt was recovered from a Marwari with whom it was pledged by him.

The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

On a second charge, one of criminal breach of trust before the same Magistrate the accused was sentenced to a further term of one week's imprisonment. In this case the accused borrowed a coat from a friend and then pledged it with the same Marwari.

TWENTY YEARS IN JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Karnik, of the Princess Street Police Station, charged an old offender named Chotu Behari, a man 60 years of age, and with twenty previous convictions, with the theft of three bed-quilts. The accused, who was first convicted when he was twenty-seven years of age, has since then spent twenty of the thirty-three years in prison.

The facts alleged in the charge against him were that Gulab Galal, the complainant, a Pathan, placed the quilts under a stairway. The accused was seen removing the quilts by a cooly, who informed the complaint. The police were informed and the accused was arrested at Abdul Rahman Street.

The case was committed to the High Court Criminal Sessions.

THE COCAINE CAMPAIGN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Chief Excise Inspector MacCarthy charged two men with being in possession of cocaine without a license.

Ahmedali Rahamtali, one of the accused, it appears was detected with two grains of cocaine in his possession, when searched at Duncan Road on the 25th instant. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

Ibrahim Jooma, the accused in the second case, was arrested at Dharamsi Road on the 25th, and when searched two and a half grains of cocaine were found. He also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

MAN WITH MANY NAMES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shivas charged one Narayan Luxuman, a man with half a dozen aliases, with the theft of a pair of shoes.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, Vinayah Luxuman, a clerk in Singer's Sewing Machine Company, went into a native dispensary at Fanaswadi, leaving his shoes outside the door. A couple of boys noticed the accused remove the shoes and informed the complainant, who had the accused arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had been seven times previously convicted, His Worship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered him to report himself to the police for two years after his release.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 754 in currency notes and cash, which he says, took place between 5 p.m., on Monday and 8 a.m., on Tuesday in his office in Forbes Street. It appears that someone entered the office by opening the lock on the outer door, with a duplicate key, opened the safe, also with a duplicate key, and made off with the property mentioned.

Waman Balkrishna, a Hindu, residing in 1st Carpeter Street, reports that a gold nose-ring, studded with pearls and valued at Rs. 600, which his sister has given him for safe custody, and which he had placed in his cupboard, was missed on Wednesday afternoon. He says he had locked the cupboard and last saw the ring safe in it at 10 a.m., on the same day.

Mr. Dick has appealed to the Allahabad High Court against his conviction and has been released on bail.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION

B. A. C. (2) BEAT HORNETS (0).

The Bombay Athletic Club yesterday, before a large gathering of spectators, scored a victory over the Hornets by two goals to nil. It was expected from the form shown by both teams that a hard struggle would result from the meeting, and there can be little doubt that the game last evening was the most keenly contested one seen in the League this season. The changes in the forward line of the B. A. C. worked admirably, and in the first period, when the exchanges were of a more even character, although they balanced in their favour, the line showed up splendidly. Henshell is a centre, who goes into the game, and besides held his forwards together, now concentrating and now opening out the attack with excellent judgment. They thoroughly deserved their lead of one goal in the first half scored by Woodford. The point came from a corner kick which Murray mis-heading went on to Woodford, who drove a weak "grounder" for goal, the ball finding the far corner of the net, just as Navin started to run out and without giving him anything like a chance. Harwood banged a penalty kick high over the cross-bar in the initial period and Navin was responsible for some good saves, one particularly from Osborne, which might have caught a less wary goalkeeper napping.

In the first half the Hornet's method of attack was largely long-distance pot shots at goal, but with the change of ends, came an entire change of methods and spirit. Aston took W. James's place at full back, the youngest James going centre-forward and W. James inside right. The effect of the change was apparent from the re-start, the Hornets playing like a team possessed. The pace became so hot, that some of the players towards the close of the game were played almost to a standstill. The B. A. C. defence, the halves and goalkeeper in particular, responded to the challenge of the Hornet's attack in great style, and deserve great credit for preserving a clean sheet. The James brothers, Strelly and Downes were incessant in attack, and had a draw been the result, it would have been a fairer index of the run of the play. As it was, there was some doubt as to whether or not the Hornets had scored. Bridgewater in running a ball out of the goal lost it to Downes who shot before the B. A. C. goalkeeper had time to recover and regain his post. C. Templeton kicked out the rolling ball, but judging from the stands it seemed as if the leather had passed over the line. The referee, who was standing some way from the goal and almost opposite to it, however, discarded the appeal. That he was somewhat flurried and doubtful about the point was obvious in that he did not notice that from the *melee* which ensued Butt kicked the ball over his own line, giving a goal kick when a corner should have been awarded. He did right in giving the benefit of the doubt to the defenders, but he might have consulted the linesmen. Several spectators who were in a better position to judge than the referees state that the ball had passed over the line.

But while the Hornets did most of the attacking, the B. A. C. forwards were not altogether idle. They frequently broke away, and from one of these runs Henshell gave Woodford, who again scored with a weak shot, which hit the upright and found the net, again far out of Navin's reach, thus adding a second goal. The Hornets again pressed, but without success.

The strongest defence a team can have is a strong attack, sounds like a paradox, but is none the less true. It was illustrated yesterday in the change which came over the Hornets by the transfer of W. James to the front line. With the forwards keeping up a worrying attack, the halves lost all nervousness as to holding the dashing B. A. C. forwards from getting away, and were generally able to snap up the ball before it reached the forwards, and keep their own front line busy. They played an excellent game—though Windsor must learn to curb his fondness for high-jumping—quite conquering the defence they evidently felt for the opposing forwards in the first half. The entire team showed up well, except McDermott, who was rather neglected in the second period. The brothers James at back are inclined to play too close to the goalkeeper when pressed, and would do well to give Navin a clearer outlook.

Bruness and Henshell are acquisitious to the B. A. C. attack. Bridgewater was responsible for some excellent saves.

The following were the teams:—

B. A. C.:—Bridgewater, goal; Harwood and C. Templeton, backs; Butt, Osborne and H. Templeton, halves; Rockley, Murray, Henshell, Woodford and Bruness, forwards.

Hornets:—Navin, goal; H. James and W. James, backs; Bradbury, Windsor and Finnigin, halves; McDermott, Strelly, Aston, T. James and Downes, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. Moir.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gymkhana	3	2	0	1	3	0	5
Bombay Athletic	4	2	1	1	6	2	5
Sherwood Foresters	2	2	0	0	6	0	4
Grant Medicals	3	0	1	2	1	3	2
G. I. P. Ry. Athletic	3	0	1	2	2	5	2
R. G. A., Bombay	2	0	1	1	1	2	1
Hornets	3	0	2	1	1	8	1

SECOND DIVISION.

G. I. P. INSTITUTE (2) BEAT CUSTOMS (1).

On the Marine Lines the G. I. P. Institute scored a victory over the Customs in the Second Division by the odd goal in three.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gymkhana "A"	3	3	0	0	8	0	6
Y. M. C. A.	3	2	1	0	5	2	4
Institute Luso-Indiano	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Telegraph R. Club	3	0	1	2	2	5	2
G.I.P. Mechanics Inst.	2	1	1	0	3	3	2
Customs Athletic Club.	3	0	2	1	2	5	1
Rangers	3	0	2	1	1	9	1

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Division I:—R. G. A. v. G. I. P. Athletic, Cooperage, 5-45.

Division II:—Instituto Luso-Indiano v. Y. M. C. A., Marine Lines, 5-45.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

ISLAM GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES.

Saturday 27th—The G. I. P. Ry. Athletic Club, Home, 2-30 p.m.

Sunday 28th—The Gujrati Union C.C. Home, 11-30 a.m.

Saturday 4th—The Bombay Gymkhana, Away, 2-30 p.m.

Sunday 5th—The Friends' Union C.C., Home, 11-30 a.m.

Saturday 11th—The Bombay Gymkhana (B Team), Away, 2-30 p.m.

Saturday 18th—The Young Men's Christian Association C.C., Home, 2-30 p.m.

Sunday 19th—The Hindu Gymkhana, Away, 11-30 a.m.

Sunday 19th—Mr. Belgaumwalla's Team (B. Team), Home, 11-30 a.m.

Saturday 25th—The John Bright C. C., Home, 2-30 p.m.

Sunday 26th—The Pathare Prabhu C. C., Home, 11-30 a.m.

Saturday 1st—The Grant Medical College C.C., Home, 2-30 p.m.

Sunday 2nd—The Jolly C.C., Home, 11-30 a.m.

Wednesday 5th—The Hindu Gymkhana, Home, 11-30 a.m.

Saturday 8th—The Bombay Gymkhana, Home, 2-30 p.m.

Sunday 9th—The Bombay City Police C.C. Home, 11-30 a.m.

Friday 14th—The Sassanian C.C., Home, 11-30 a.m.

Saturday 15th—The Parsi Gymkhana, Away, 2-30 p.m.

Saturday 15th—The Bandra Literary C. Assn. C.C. (B. Team), Home, 11-30 a.m.

Sunday 16th—The Jolly C.C., Home, 11-30 a.m.

Monday 17th—The Poona Gymkhana, Poona.

Tuesday 18th—The Poona Gymkhana, Poona.

Thursday 20th—The Aligarh College C.C., Home, 11-30 a.m.

Friday 21st—The Aligarh College, C.C., Home, 11-30 a.m.

Sunday 23rd—The Arya Bandhu C.C., Home, 11-30 a.m.

Monday 24th—The Elphinstone C.C., Home, 11-30 a.m.

Saturday 29th—The Parsi Gymkhana, Home, 2-30 p.m.

Sunday 30th—The Friends Union C.C., Home, 11-30 a.m.

Saturday 5th—The B. B. & C. I. Railway C.C., Home 2-30 p.m.

Sunday 20th—The Bar Gymkhana, Home 11-30 a.m.

Saturday 26th—The Times of India C.C., Home, 2-30 p.m.

Sunday 27th—The Instituto Luso-Indiano C.C., Home 11-30 a.m.

Saturday 3rd—The Young Men's Christian Assn. C.C., Away, 2-30 p.m.

Sunday 4th—The Bombay City Police C.C., Home, 11-30 a.m.

THE UNION CRICKET CLUB.

27th June, Saturday, Gokaldas Tejpal H. School C.C.

28th June, Sunday, Kshatriya C.C.

4th July, Saturday, The New Coronation, C.C.

5th July, Sunday, Arya Bandhu C.C.

12th July, Sunday, Esplanade C.C.

18th July, Saturday, Young Union C.C.

19th July, Sunday, The New night high school C.C.

26th July, Sunday, Mahomedan C.C.

1st August, Saturday, Elphinstone H. School C.C.

2nd August, Sunday R.M.C.C.

9th August, Sunday, New Century C.C.

15th August, Saturday, The Young Khoja friends. Union C.C.

16th August, Sunday, The Alfred c.c.

23rd August, Sunday, Chitrapur C.C.

30th August, Sunday, Bombay Telegue C.C.

20th September, Sunday, Young Muslim C.C.

27th September, Sunday, Daivatiya C.C.

11th October, Sunday, Chitrapur, C.C. (Return).

MISS TARA—— INDIAN LADY SANDOW.

On Sunday evening, writes a Bangalore correspondent, Miss Tara Bai the Lady Sandow exhibited her feats of strength to a large audience of Indian ladies of the City in the Doddanna Hall. The performance was as ever, and at the close Shree Sowbhagyavathi Parvathamma (Mrs. K. P. Puttanna Chetty) on behalf of the leading ladies of the City, made a short speech, in the course of which she said that the ladies of Bangalore warmly recognised the display of strength by one of their sex, which ought to serve as a lesson to her sisters of ought to serve as a lesson to her sisters of the Indian community. As a token of their high appreciation of Miss Tara Bai's wonderful display, Mrs. Puttanna Chetty was requested by her sisters to present Miss Tara Bai with a gold bangle and a gold medal. Mrs. Sri Rangamma, B.A., made a present of a valuable gold chain, and another lady presented her with a gold ring set with a diamond. Mrs. Amrathamma gave Miss Tara Bai a gold bracelet, all of which the recepient acknowledged suitably.

Two interesting visitors to Ceylon, says the "Times of Ceylon" are Dr. and Mrs. Hermann Meerwarth of the Ethnographical Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg. Dr. Meerwarth said that he and his wife (who is also a scientist) were deputed by the Academy to visit Ceylon and Southern India to study the ethnography, ethnology and cognate subjects relating to the two countries.

MYSORE RACES.

SECOND DAY PROVIDES GOOD SPORT.

A FEW OUTSIDERS TURN UP

(Specially reported for "The Chronicle.")

MYSORE, June 25.

The second day's racing attracted even a larger attendance than on Tuesday last. Weather conditions were all that could be desired; the going was excellent, and the nice cool breeze that prevailed added considerably to the afternoon's pleasure. Favourites were not so much in evidence as on the previous day, and the Bookmakers to some extent were able to recoup their losses.

Results:—

SUBSTITUTION FORT PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

Mr. J. Watson's MAC, 9-7, Pratt 1
Mr. Rosco's RUMINANT, 9-11, Bowley 2
Col. Aubrey Jones's BUBBLES, 8-0, Abbass Sheriff 3
Also ran:—Molly D. 10-7, Betty 10-7, Kestrell II 7-10.

Betting:—3 to 2 on Mac, 5 to 2 on Betty, 2 to 1 against Ruminant, 4 to 1 Molly D., 6 to 1 the others.

Won by half length—two lengths.
Time:—1 min. 6 1/5 secs.

YUVARAJA'S CUP.—7 Furlongs.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Sait's AUBREY, 10-7, Pratt 1
Mr. A. Sattar's ISMAILIA, 10-3, Ferguson 2
Col. Aubrey Jones's R. G., 7-7 3
Also ran:—Crowbar 10-7, Pearl 10-7, Seeta 8-2, Coeur de Lion 7-7.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Aubrey, 7 to 2 on Seeta, 4 to 1 against Ismailia, 5 to 1 R. G. and Coeur de Lion, 6 to 1 Crowbar, 8 to 1 Pearl.

Won by two lengths—length.
Time:—1 min. 34 2/5 secs.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CUP.—1½ Miles.

Mr. Kelso's CHERRYWOOD, 8-3, Kaikooshroo 1
Yuvaraja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEED, 7-0, Purtoo Singh 2
Koer Sahib of Patiala's HAMARA, 8-9, Pratt 3
Co. Desaraj Urs' FIVE CROWN, 8-5, Melsom 4
Also ran:—Pretty Good Sort 9-12, Whin 8-6, Glendook 8-3, Vavasor 8-1.

Betting:—3 to 2 on Vavasor, 2 to 1 Little Speed, 3 to 1 against Pretty Good Sort, 4 to 1 Cherrywood, 6 to 1 Hamara and Five Crown, 12 to 1 Glendook and 15 to 1 Whin.

A most interesting race and the first semblance of a windfall for the Bookmakers this meeting.

Won by length—half a length—three-quarters length.
Time:—2 mins. 10 secs.
Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.

STABLE CUP.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. Sattar's TOKEN, 9-11, Ferguson 1
Mr. D. Arcy Lindsay's WINNER, 9-3, Melsom 2
Mr. Rosco's NAINI, 10-3, Bowley 3
Also ran:—Beryl 10-7, Lady Sim 8-5.

Betting:—Evens Beryl 2 to 1 against Token, 5 to 1 Naini, 6 to 1 Lady Sim, 10 to 1 Winner.

Won by half length—half length.
Time:—1 min. 18 secs.

BIRTHDAY PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ROS COMAIN. 9-5, Kaikooshroo 1*
Mr. M. Goculdas's SOULTLINE, 10-0, Ruiz 1*
Mr. F. M. Garda's CHOBHAM, 9-5, McNeilege 3
* Dead Heat.
Also ran:—Airman 8-9, Chestnut Park 7-13, Eustace 7-11, Borambill 7-9, Bambra 7-7.

Betting:—Evens Ros Comain 5 to 2 on Airman, 2 to 1 against Soultline, 6 to 1 Chobham, Eustace and Borambill, 8 to 1 Bambra, 12 to 1 Chestnut Park.

Time:—1 min. 15 3/5 secs.

At the conclusion of the races H. H. the Maharajah presented his Cup to Mr. Byramji Rustomji and the Yuvaraja Cup to Mr. Ali Mahomed Sait.

DROWNING FATALITY AT RANGOON.

JETTY RAILING GIVES WAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 25.

A drowning accident occurred at Barr Street, jetty No. 1, last night. It appears that Mr. Archibald Robertson, third engineer on the S. S. Ekma went to the water-side with a friend named A. G. McTavish at about 9-55 p.m. to hire a sampan, and while waiting for the boat McTavish leant up against the railing of the jetty which was placed there to prevent people from falling into the river.

Suddenly the railing gave way and McTavish was precipitated into the water. As he fell he clutched at Robertson to save himself and dragged him into the river with him. Both men rose to the surface, Robertson having by this time obtained a grip of his friend just as a sampan came up.

Robertson seized hold of the side of the boat, but in the struggle to get on board he lost his hold on his friend who immediately sank and never reappeared.

A search was insitituted but no trace of the missing man could be found. Up to noon to-day the body had not been recovered.

The deceased was a member of the British India Steam Navigation Company and resided in Calcutta. Being unwell he had taken a month's leave and had gone on a round trip.

He arrived in Rangoon from Singapore in the S. S. Ekma and at the time of the accident was on his way to the S. S. Egra by which he intended to return to Calcutta. The deceased was forty-one years old and was a splendidly built man standing six feet 3 inches in height.

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PERMANENT BRANCH

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All work will be done on the premises under the efficient supervision of Mr. W. T. Goodwin, in addition to which Mr. A. Sydney Smith will himself be in frequent attendance during the Season.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 26, 1914.

THE WAR FEVER.

From an international point of view the sale of the U. S. battleships Mississipi and Idaho to Greece at this juncture must be regarded as most reprehensible. Not only does it set up an ominous precedent for the future, but it amounts, if one considers the circumstances, to a direct incitement to war. A telegram yesterday stated that President Wilson was in favour of the sale "if it meant peace in the Mediterranean." This amazing banality on the part of the American President is only paralleled by the fervour of his moral maxims with regard to Mexico. As a responsible statesman, he ought to be aware that the only thing that restrains Greece from plunging at once into a conflict with Turkey is her present naval weakness. Every competent observer believes that the moment she feels strong enough to attack Turkey she will not hesitate to do so. The same feeling may be equally attributed to Turkey, whose policy towards Greek settlers in Asia Minor is a corollary to that pursued by Greeks towards Turks in Macedonia.

Even discounting a good deal of the sensationalism that has appeared in the press in reference to persecution of Greeks in Thrace and in Asia Minor, there can be no question that the legacy left by the Balkan War to Greece and Turkey is proving a grave source of discord. Not only are the territorial divisions arranged by Europe regarded as thoroughly unsatisfactory and unacceptable by Greeks and Turks alike, but the press of both countries, which is exceedingly Chauvinistic in tone, is constantly adding fuel to the fire. For months responsible Turkish and Greek politicians have been clamouring for war, sometimes openly, usually in thinly veiled words. We see in the Home papers received by the last mail that Halil Bey, till recently President of the Council of State, and seemingly one of the most moderate of the members of the Government, had no sooner been elected Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies than he delivered an inaugural speech which was calculated, if taken seriously, to arouse the utmost distrust. Halil delivered a panegyric on the Turkish Army, and exhorted it to remember Salonika, Monastir, Janina, Skutari and Uskub and to "work for the recovery" of the lost provinces of the fatherland. Here is dangerous advice from a high quarter, and, if these things are openly said in Parliament by moderates, it is easy enough to imagine what the state of feeling must be among extremists. Again, the manifestations of popular feeling in Greece are, as we pointed out the other day, not more reassuring. Even M. Venizelos, as a recent telegram indicated, seems to have been badly attacked by the war fever, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the present negotiations with Turkey may, after all, serve as a cloak to the hasty preparations being made by the two countries for probable eventualities.

The trouble, however, is not only political and racial, but religious as well, the events of the last two years having profoundly affected, for the worse, the relations of Christians and Moslems throughout South-Eastern Europe. The ordinary idea long prevalent in Europe regarding the Turk was that no Christian's life or property was safe in Turkish territory, and that the Turk ruled by massacre only. The facts, of course, are very different. History tells us that massacre and outrage in recent times in Turkey have nearly always been provoked by massacre and outrage committed by Christian upon Moslem. During the Balkan War, it will be remembered, unspeakable atrocities were committed by Bulgarians, Servians and Greeks on Moslems, the details of which proved that on occasions the Balkan Christians were not ashamed to act as unmitigated savages. The Turks would be more than human if these memories did not rankle in their minds. The peasant driven from his home in Macedonia, the Albanian expelled from his hills can hardly forget his wrongs. The memories of those wrongs have, not unnaturally, led to the present treatment of Greeks in Turkish territory, while the bitterness of feeling between the two peoples has been further intensified by the question of Epirus and the Aegean Islands. The world will welcome a peaceful solution, but it is a matter for grave doubt if the Powers will succeed in finding the means to allay the feeling which is daily growing more inflamed. In such a condition of affairs the world has good reason to be indignant with the United States for thus deliberately supplying one of the exasperated parties with the sinews of war. If war ensues, President Wilson's remarkable apology for permitting the sale will be eternally remembered.

Notes of the Day.

The Labourites and the Government.

The abstention of the Labourites in the division on the Finance Bill that was to take place last night would not, we should think, place the Government in a position of actual danger. The normal majority of the Government is 86, excluding the independent Nationalists, who are erratic. The abstention of the whole of the Labour members would thus bring the majority down to one less than fifty, which is fairly substantial, and considerably more than the majority with which Mr. Gladstone carried the second Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons. At any rate it allows a fair margin for any other Liberal abstentions. There would be real danger if the Labourites, or any number of them, threatened to vote on the other side, but such a contingency is not at all likely. They are just as interested as the Liberals themselves in keeping the present Government in office and their only desire probably is to make a demonstration of force. Considering that the Government majority is a coalition majority, it is somewhat remarkable that, hitherto, in all the important divisions, it has kept up nearly to its normal figure.

A New Cotton Green.

From the report of the proceedings which took place at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon, published in another part of the paper, we are glad to see that the mercantile community are fully alive to the necessity of making some immediate material changes with regard to the primitive methods which have been in vogue regarding the arrangements for storing cotton in Bombay. This belated awakening has not come a day too soon, for apart from the serious lesson to be derived from the recent fires, the nuisance to the City generally from the existing situation of the Cotton Green is a public scandal which has been winked at and permitted far too long. What is being projected now to minimise the annoyance could have been done long ago, and it is regrettable to think a serious public menace should only receive attention when the evil has, so to speak, struck home in certain susceptible quarters through losses incurred by the fire epidemic. It is an open secret that the fire insurance companies in many cases decline risks altogether for cotton stored at the Colaba Green, and if they do take the business on, their rates are likely to rule too high for respectable insurance. In connection with this it is significant that the Chairman of the meeting when explaining the Port Trust scheme stated, that the general lay of the ground would permit of favourable rates of insurance being obtained. If the insurance companies will therefore stand by their guns and decline the Colaba risks, it goes without saying the new plot at Tank Bunder, which has come to light so opportunely, will receive the full complement of patronage it can arrange for, and we can only piously exclaim "for what we are about to receive may the Trust make us truly thankful," though the blessing has been far too long delayed.

Affairs in Servia.

It is to be hoped that King Peter of Servia's proclamation, announced to-day, appointing the Crown Prince as Regent during his absence, has nothing to do with the recent Parliamentary crisis reported in that kingdom. On the 20th of last month there was reported a turbulent scene in the Skupshtina, in the course of which the Deputies came almost to blows, the President being compelled to suspend the sitting. The next sitting was likewise suspended as the result of a second outbreak. On the next day the Opposition parties, having declared the conduct of the Government to be unconstitutional, quitted the House in a body, and the sitting had to be adjourned. From all this it is evident that the Opposition has embarked on a course of systematic obstruction, particularly at a time when there are several pressing questions of foreign policy to be discussed. Apart from the obligation, under treaty, of Servia to join forces with Greece in the event of a war with Turkey, the questions pending a prompt settlement include the Orient Railways, the Concordat with the Vatican, the Capitulations in the new territories,—to say nothing of questions of internal policy. King Peter's handing over the reins of Government at this juncture will, it is to be feared, be widely regarded as unfortunate.

Rubber: Natural and Synthetic.

Sir Henry Blake's prophecy at the opening of the fourth International Rubber Exhibition, reported in a Reuter message to-day, that sooner or later roads would be paved with rubber is no new one. It was predicted during the "boom" of five years ago, when enthusiasts did not hesitate to see visions of sky-scrapers made chiefly, if not wholly, of rubber. If only a sufficient and a constant supply could be assured, this would be by no means a fanciful picture of uses of the commodity in the future. But the output of the natural product is limited, and the problem of the artificial production of rubber is still far from solved, for all the so-called synthetic rubbers have hitherto failed in one essential or another,—in nerve, tensile strength, elasticity or durability. Even if a perfect synthetic product could be placed on the market, there is every reason to suppose that for a long time to come both the natural and synthetic products could exist without undue competition. The successful manufacture of synthetic nitrate in Norway, for instance, has had no disastrous effect on the nitrate-producing companies of Chile. The manufacture of synthetic indigo is on a different basis, as this is purely a dye and not a substance that has to stand hard wear and tear. It is of interest to remember that the first process of making synthetic rubber was patented as long ago as 1877, and since then various processes have been announced, but all have been found unsatisfactory, and the synthetic "scare" has gradually died away. In spite of the synthetic bogey, therefore, there is every likelihood of plantation rubber long holding the field as a commercial commodity, the value of which, to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon particularly, was illustrated by Mr. Harcourt's figures, as given in to-day's telegrams. It was at one time believed that Burma would soon take its place as a producer of Para, and it would be interesting to know the results of the working of the plantations established there a few years ago.

Japan and the Komagata.

A controversy has just arisen as to how far the voyage of the Komagata Maru has been instigated from Japan. The vessel was chartered by Messrs. Y. Sato & Company, shipbrokers of Yokohama, and was consigned with 1,500 tons of coal to Lloyd's Agent at Vancouver. The vessel flies the Japanese flag, and, should the Japanese marines be detailed for service on the return voyage, that fact is sure to serve in Japan to identify the cause of the excluded Indians with that of would-be Japanese immigrants, who resent equally with Indians the attitude of British Columbia in excluding them. This points to further trouble in store for the Canadian Government should the vessel be deported.

English County Cricket.

The English County Cricket Championship is in an interesting stage at present owing mainly to the fact that the leading teams last year have not made, and are not making, any too good a showing, whilst elevens which last year finished well down the list are now well up. Middlesex, who were sixth last year, are now at the head of affairs with an unbeaten record. They have played nine matches, of which they have won six outright, drawn one, and scored a first innings victory in the other two. Their percentage is the exceedingly good one of 90.00, which is ten points better than their nearest opponents, Warwick. The last named eleven have lost one match out of eight, while Surrey, who are at present third in the list, have won seven and lost two games out of eleven. Hampshire, for whom Major Greig, Military Secretary to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, is playing regularly are showing excellent from, having won six games outright, and being fourth on the list. Kent, last season's champions, have only won half their games, and are now fifth in the table, while Yorkshire are nearer the bottom than the top, being at present tenth. The reason for the broad-acred county's decline is not far to seek. They have lost several of their crack players, and have not succeeded in finding men of similar talent to take their places. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the veterans, Hirst and Wenton, are still playing, and though they are not now the men they were a decade ago they are still good and reliable cricketers.

Health of the City.

Judging by the mortality returns for the week ending Saturday last, the coming of the rains had a considerable effect for the better on the health of the City, an effect which we can only hope will be lasting. There was a very decided drop in the number of deaths as compared with the previous week, the total mortality being 491 as against 626. A drop of 135 in the mortality of the City is a somewhat noteworthy and unusual occurrence, although the burst of the monsoon is generally regarded as the precurser of a healthy period in Bombay. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the weekly return is that the three chief diseases, plague, small-pox and cholera, all appear to be on the decline. Deaths from plague only numbered half as many as in the previous week, being 22 as against 45, while small-pox and cholera caused only five and six deaths respectively.

Overcrowding on G. I. P. Locals.

The Managing Committee of the Matunga Residents' Association ask us to draw the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to what they allege as "extreme overcrowding" in the morning Up-trains and evening Down-trains, so much so that passengers, it is said, have to stand on the outside boards attached to the carriages. On such occasions the number of passengers must greatly exceed the regulation number. Apart from this, however, this laxity in the interpretation of the regulations is attended with considerable danger, besides being most insanitary. The Committee have called the attention of the Sanitary Association to the matter, urging that immediate representations may be made to the authorities, who, we are confident, will not allow the state of things reported to continue as soon as their attention is called to it.

Theosophical Girl's School, Benares.

We are informed by the General Secretary, Indian Section, Theosophical Society, Benares, that the Theosophical Collegate Girls' School, started in that city about a year ago, has scored a remarkable success in the recent Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities. Six candidates went up for the examination, out of whom five passed, one in the first division, three in the second, and one in the third. Six girls in the lower grade also appeared for the Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination in the U. P. this year, but the results have not yet been notified. The school, we are told, is making headway in every direction. The boarders include girls from Bombay, Madras and Rangoon, the number of pupils necessitating an extension of the present hostel which has been already undertaken; a *purda* playground has been introduced. The school is under a strong staff of European and Indian ladies, the Principal being Miss Palmer, B. Sc.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. Eustace Ferrers Nicholson, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council vice the Honorable Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., resigned.

Lieut. R. R. Waddell-Dudley, 3rd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed to be Extra Aide-de-Camp, to H. E. the Governor with effect from the afternoon of the 17th June 1914.

Capt. G. E. Vaughan, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, has been granted privilege leave for thirty days with effect from the afternoon of the 6th June, 1914.

LORD HARDINGE'S BIRTHDAY.

REPLY TO THE PANJEBHAI CLUB.

Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy in reply to the message of congratulation he had sent on behalf of the Khoja Panjebhai Club on the occasion of his Excellency's birthday.

"His Excellency sends warm thanks to the Khoja Janjebhai Club for their birthday greetings."

FINANCE BILL DEBATE.

CONDITIONAL RELIEF OF LOCAL RATES.

PROPOSALS NOT TO BE DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.

During the debate in the Commons on the Finance Bill Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government did not propose to drop the proposals for the relief of local rates, but that the grant to the local authorities would be dependent on the establishment of a national system of valuation.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said there was no reason why relief should not be given this year except Mr. Lloyd George's determination to impose bad and unnecessary conditions.

Mr. Stephen Walsh said that the Labourites were abstaining from voting because time was long overdue for the removal of the taxes on food.

The House adjourned.

Urgent whips have been issued for to-night's division.

DUTY ON SUGAR.

ABOLITION IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.

In the course of the debate on the Finance Bill Mr. Lloyd George said he would rejoice to abolish the sugar duty; but it was impossible as it would involve an increase of twopence or more in the income-tax next year.

BRIGHTON BY-ELECTION.

LIBERALS NOT TO CONTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.

The Liberals will not contest Brighton.

FINANCIAL HELP FOR IRISH NATIONALISTS.

AMERICA'S RESPONSE TO MR. REDMOND'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.

The President of the United Irish League in America has cabled to Mr. Redmond that all money needed by the Nationalists will be found.

SEVERAL CABINET MEETINGS.

MR. ASQUITH CONFERS WITH IRISH LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.

There have been several meetings of the Cabinet recently.

Last night Mr. Asquith conferred with Messrs. Redmond, Dillon and O'Connor.

THE AMENDING BILL.

SECOND READING ON JULY 1ST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Crewe announced that the second reading of the Amending Bill would be taken on July 1st.

THE INDIA BILL.

SECOND READING ON TUESDAY NEXT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Crewe announced that the Second Reading of the India Bill would be taken on the 30th instant.

ALEXANDRA DAY.

TWENTY-THOUSAND ROSE-SELLERS IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

Alexandra Day was celebrated again this year by the selling of Alexandra roses in the streets. There were twenty thousand sellers clad in white in London alone. They included the Lady Mayoress and many with title. Queen Alexandra drove through London, and was loudly cheered.

THE KOMAGATA TROUBLE.

APPEAL TO BE HEARD IN VICTORIA.

CHARTER MONEY PAID.

BOARD OF INQUIRY SUSPENDS SITTINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
VICTORIA, June 25.

A motion for *habeas corpus* in connection with the Komagata Maru was made in Vancouver to-day but the appeal will be heard in Victoria. Whatever result, the unsuccessful party will appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada and subsequently to the Privy Council.

The charter money for the vessel has been paid until September 20th, the date for her re-delivery at Hongkong.

The Board of Inquiry has suspended its sittings.

The rumour that a Norwegian steamer has left Calcutta with four hundred Hindus on board is creating a stir.

TELEGRAM FROM THE KOMAGATA.

"UNLAWFULLY IMPRISONED ON BOARD."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 25.

In connection with the situation of Hindus on board the Komagata Maru the "Khalsa Akhbar," Lyallpur, received the following telegram which may throw some light on the situation in Vancouver.—

British Colombia. June 23. "Khalsa Akhbar," Lyallpur, India. The Komagata Maru Indian passengers are unlawfully imprisoned on board. Provisions, water legal advisors and friends are prevented. A mass meeting protested such brutal, unlawful treatment. Hindustanis can never forget nor forgive. Give wide publicity. Umrao Singh, Secretary."

SERVIAN KING'S ILL-HEALTH.

CROWN PRINCE APPOINTED REGENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BELGRADE, June 24.

The King has abdicated in favour of the Crown Prince for reasons of health.

LONDON, June 24.

King Peter has issued a proclamation stating that owing to illness he has appointed the Crown Prince to be Regent.

This proclamation was mistakenly read as indicating the King's abdication. The King has gone to Vranji for a course of baths.

King Peter Karageorgevich was proclaimed King of Servia by the regicides after the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga in June 1903, but his reign has not been a happy one. His authority was at first merely nominal, and the highest administrative offices were occupied by the regicides who received the unanimous thanks of the Skupshtina (National Assembly) for the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga. Only three Powers, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Montenegro, congratulated King Peter on his accession, and in December, 1903, all the Powers temporarily withdrew their representatives from Belgrade as a protest against the attitude of the Servian Government towards the regicides. At the Coronation of King Peter in September, 1904, however, all the European Powers except Great Britain were officially represented, some concessions, more apparent than real, having been made in the matter of the regicides. Further protests were made by many of the Powers when the illusory nature of these concessions became known, and it was not until May 1906, that diplomatic relations with Servia were resumed by Great Britain.

On March 27th, 1909, the Crown Prince George was induced to resign his right of succession to the throne. It was alleged that he had caused the death of one of his own male servants, and that he was partially insane. His brother Alexander, who was born on December 17th, 1888, took the oath as heir-apparent, and it is he who will now act as Regent.

ALBANIAN INSURRECTION.

INSURGENTS CAPTURE TWO TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.

The Albanian insurgents have captured the towns of El Basan and Fieri and made two Dutch officers prisoners.

PARIS POSTMEN RETURN TO WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 24.

Only a small portion of the French mails is arriving. The strike was resumed this morning and the men are demonstrating instead of working.

PARIS, June 24.

The postmen have resumed work, M. Thomson, Minister of Posts, having promised to receive a deputation.

The loss amounts already to a million francs.

The line between Behrampore and Palasa on the East Coast Section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway was repaired and through traffic resumed at 7 o'clock this morning.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION.

THE FUTURE OF RUBBER.

AS PROFITABLE A PRODUCT AS GOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

Prince Arthur of Connaught to-day opened the Fourth International Rubber Exhibition. A number of distinguished personages were present, including Mr. Harcourt. Fifty-four Governments were officially represented.

In the course of his speech, Prince Arthur said that he thought it would not be far from the mark to say that in due course rubber would be as profitable a production as gold.

Mr. Harcourt announced that the rubber exports from the Straits and Ceylon in 1913 reached the extraordinary total of 71,000,000 pounds valued at £11,000,000. The production of the first five months of 1914 indicated that the total was likely far to exceed anything before.

Exceptionally interesting exhibits are being shown at the exhibition, showing the progress of the industry during the past three years, including a writing-room with furniture made exclusively of rubber, a tennis-court of plantation rubber, on which exhibition matches are played, and a section of a rubber roadway.

Sir Henry Blake, President of the Exhibition, expressed the opinion that roads sooner or later would be paved with rubber.

BRITISH SQUADRON IN RUSSIAN WATERS.

OFFICERS PRESENTED TO THE TSAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.

Rear-Admiral Beatty and the captains of the squadron, now in Russian waters, were presented to the Tsar and the Tsaritsa at Tsarskeselo yesterday.

They stayed to luncheon and attended the garden party given by the Grand Duke Cyril in the afternoon.

A banquet was given at the British Embassy in the evening.

THE GOTHLAND.

CAPTAIN AND CREW REMAIN ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

The captain and crew of the Gothland remain on the ship. The rescued passengers affirm that they acted throughout in a most gallant manner.

BELGAUM MURDER TRIAL.

INSPECTION OF SCENE OF ALLEGED MURDER.

(From our Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, June 29.

The murder trial was resumed to-day before Mr. L. C. Crump, Sessions Judge and a jury.

As previously arranged the Judge, the jury and counsel for both sides inspected the scene of the alleged murder at Balkundri in the morning. The Court assembled at 2 p. m.

Hazrat Salwar, silk merchant of Balakendi, examined by the prosecution, said he knew Ambana, Shankar, Satya and other Berads. He saw Ambana and Shankar at sunset. After that he heard of Shankar's murder.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said. He saw Shankar and Ambu outside the village.

Cross-examined by Mr. Datar witness said he did not remember in what dress Shankar was then.

Gangi, from Balekundri, examined said she knew Shankar and Ambana. Both visited Balekundri two days before the 3rd day of Vaishakh. Both took tea and went out together.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said Ambana and Shankar both went out keeping their bicycles at home. The Court then rose for the day.

RAILWAY LINES BLOCKED.

FALL OF A ROCK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 25.

At about 11 a.m. on the 24th instant the cutting at mile 725-13 between Shikari and Binaiki on the Satpura narrow gange section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was completely blocked by the fall of a rock, necessitating the transhipment of all trains. It is expected to have the line cleared for the through running of trains by to-morrow.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

NEVER WAS BETTER.

YUAN-SHI-KAI'S ATTITUDE.

ATTACK ON FINANCIAL POLICY UNWARRANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.

Dr. Morrison, Political Adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic, has arrived in London from Peking.

He expresses the utmost confidence on the recent progress of the affairs of China and in the peaceful outcome of the recent changes.

When he left China, the outlook seemed better than at any other time in his experience. He denies that Yuan-Shi-Kai has cut himself off from the Young China Party or that he aims at the family dynasty.

He has endeavoured to draw his advisers from every party in the State, and has even approached men who were formerly reputed to be his leading enemies.

On the President's staff there are at least forty men who have been trained in England or America and sixty more in Japan.

Dr. Morrison also states, that the recent attacks on China's financial policy are unwarranted.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

WON BY THE GULLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

The following was the result of the Northumberland Plate run at Newcastle to-day:—

The Guller, 9 to 2.
Bowman, 7 to 1.
Chance Bird, 100 to 12.

Won by two lengths: A neck between second and third. Nine ran.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

In the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships, Parke beat F. Lowe, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4, and Brookes beat Ritchie, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

M.C.C. SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM BEATEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

At Lords to-day the Rest of England defeated the M.C.C. South African team by an innings and 189.

Hampshire beat Sussex at Horsham by two wickets.

Leicestershire gained a first-innings victory over Yorkshire at Bradford.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

The Championship table brought up to date and including the matches of which the results are given above is as follows:—

	Played.	No Result.	Won.	Won on 1st Inn.	Lost on 1st Inn	Lost	Points Obtained	Points Poss.	Percentage.
Middlesex (6)	9..	1..	6..	2..	0..	0..	36..	40..	90.00
Warwick (11)	8..	1..	5..	1..	0..	0..	28..	35..	80.00
Surrey 3)....	11..	0..	7..	2..	0..	2..	41..	55..	74.54
Hampshire(10)	11..	1..	6..	2..	1..	1..	37..	50..	74.00
Kent (1).....	8..	0..	4..	3..	1..	0..	29..	40..	72.50
Northants (4)	9..	1..	3..	3..	0..	2..	24..	40..	60.00
Leicester (14)	11..	1..	5..	1..	1..	3..	27..	50..	54.00
Essex (15) ...	9..	0..	4..	1..	0..	4..	23..	45..	51.11
Sussex (7)	9..	1..	3..	1..	1..	3..	19..	40..	47.50
Yorkshire (2)	11..	1..	3..	2..	4..	1..	22..	50..	44.00
Notts (5)	7..	1..	1..	3..	1..	1..	12..	30..	40.00
Lancs (8)	10..	1..	2..	1..	3..	3..	16..	45..	35.55
Derby (13)....	8..	1..	2..	0..	0..	5..	10..	35..	28.57
Worcester (12)	10..	1..	1..	2..	1..	5..	12..	45..	26.66
Somerset (16)	6..	0..	1..	0..	0..	5..	5..	30..	16.66
Gloucester (9)	7..	1..	0..	0..	0..	6..	0..	35..	00.00

The figures within parentheses indicate the positions in which the counties finished in 1913.

The points are awarded as follows:—Five points for a win outright, in the case of a draw three points for a win on the first innings and one point to the side losing on the first innings. In the case of ties the points are equally divided. Matches not started or in which not even a result on the first innings is forthcoming are not taken in account. The maximum points are ascertained by deducting the number in the "no result" column from the total number played, and multiplying the balance by five.

INDIANS' RELIEF BILL.

NOW IN THE COMMITTEE STAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPETOWN, June 24.

The Indians' Relief Bill has reached the Committee stage in the Senate.

Mr. Winter moved an amendment in favour of the retention of the £3 tax.

Sir Thomas Watt, a member of the Government and Mr. Campbell, a Natal sugar-planter, opposed the amendment.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

WELLS IN TURKISH TERRITORY.

DEVELOPMENT IN BRITISH SPHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill admitted that certain wells of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company were in Turkish territory, but pointed out that the Company's rights in the transferred territory had been fully safeguarded, and the additional privilege had been acquired of being able to construct pipe-lines through Ottoman territory to the sea.

The prospective development, however, of the sources of Admiralty supplies was in Southern Persia, especially in the British sphere and the islands.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

The King and Queen received a wholehearted welcome when visiting the industrial centres at Nottingham to-day.

OPENING OF KIEL CANAL.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BIGGEST DREADNOUGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
KIEL, June 25.

The Kaiser opened the enlarged Kiel Canal yesterday. The British warships joined the German warships in firing the salute as the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, conveying His Majesty, steamed out of the Kiel Bay from the new gigantic Holtenau Loch which can accommodate the biggest Dreadnoughts.

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

CONFIRMED BY P. AND O. SHAREHOLDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company the amalgamation with the British India Company was confirmed.

ANOTHER AVIATION RECORD.

UNBROKEN FLIGHT OF EIGHTEEN HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.

The German airman Basser has made an unbroken flight of eighteen hours at Johannisthal.

This is a record.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.

The official loan of 32 million sterling will be issued at 91 and will bear interest at the rate of three and a half per cent.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

WHY CHARAN DAS'S CONFESSION WAS NOT RESORDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, June 25.

At the Session trial of the accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case, to-day, Mr. Lakhjat Rai cross-examined Mr. C. Stead, Superintendent of Police.

Witness said he did not ask Dina Nath anything about the Delhi bomb before Mr. Tollyinton, the Lahore Magistrate. In answer to a question by an assessor and the prosecution, witness said that all C. I. D. telegrams in code were destroyed in order that the clerks should not see them. The police cipher code did not resemble the code found with Charan Das, Dina Nath was known to held extremist views last December.

Sardar Sukhar Singh, District Superintendent of Police, under examination by the prosecution related the searches of Charan Das's house at Gardaspur and the press at Kapurthala. Charan Das made a statement at the time. His confession was not recorded before the Lahore Magistrate on the ground that a full disclosure had not been made. The next witness, Amin Nath, part proprietor of the Popular Dispensary, Lahore, said Basanta Kumar told him that Balraj, an accused, had promised to find work for him in Lahore. Dina Nath used to visit the dispensary occasionally.

Witness was under cross-examination by Mr. Lalpat Ram, vakil for Balraj, when the Court closed for the day.

THE TROPICAL CONGRESS.

LACK OF EFFICIENCY AMONG COOLIES.

DRINK AND DISEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.

The Tropical Congress to-day discussed coolie labour.

Dr. Harford, of Livingstone College, said that the important cause of the lack of efficiency among coolies was the use and abuse of alcohol.

Mr. Broadrick, British Resident in Selangor, said that the addiction of the Indian coolie to liquor had been a source of anxiety for many wears to the Malay States but legislation had now been passed making it a criminal offence to sell European spirits to Indian labourers.

Sir Sydney Olivier said in reference to diseases which attacked labourers that every Government would do well not to take it for granted that Ankylostomiasis was necessarily imported by Indian labourers. A survey of the negro population of Jamaica had disclosed the fact that it was affected to the extent of sixty or seventy per cent. He was convinced that the apathetic disposition of labourers in all tropical countries was due to latent disease. His experience was that Government which spent only a few thousand pounds on drainage could effect an enormous saving in life and health of people over which it ruled.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

IMPORTANT REBEL SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ELPASO, June 25.

General Villa has captured Zacatecas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 25.

Major Hopwood, 33rd Cavalry, has been selected to succeed Major Gregory as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Southern Army Headquarters, in September next.

Captain Dunsford, 33rd Punjabis, is appointed Recruiting Officer for Pathans from 14th June, 1914.

Lieutenant Simon, No. 7 Mountain Battery, reverts to the Home establishment on the 15th July next.

An exchange has been approved of between Captain Herapath, 5th Dragoon Guards, and Captain Holland, 7th Dragoon Guards.

Major Lee, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkhas, is placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment with the Burma Military Police.

Major W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, I.M.S., has been permitted to retire from the 28th July, 1914.

On return from leave, Major A. H. B. Hume, R. E., is posted as Officiating Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineers, Bangalore.

Major H. G. Le Mesurier, R. E., is transferred from Bangalore to the Headquarters of the Director-General, Military Works.

Captain Blakiston-Houston, 8th Hussars, has been selected as Adjutant of the North Irish Horse, Special Reserve from the 2nd September next.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MADIRA.

ONE DEATH AND SEVERAL COOLIES INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SECUNDERABAD, June 25.

This morning at ten minutes past three at Madira station on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, four covered shelter wagons, containing ballast and coolies, were run into during shunting by the 11 Up-goods train and 7 coolies who were evidently sleeping under the wagons were more or less severely injured.

The coolies received immediate medical attendance from the local medical officer at Madira. Dr. E. Henderson Hunt and the Company's medical staff have left to attend the injured persons. One of the coolies has since succumbed to his injuries.

A senior officers' joint enjury into the accident at which the Government Inspector will be present will be held at Madira on the 27th instant.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO RANGOON.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PUBLIC RECEPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, June 25.

At a preliminary public meeting at Jubilee Hall the Chief Judge presiding, arrangements were made to organise committees and sub-committees to arrange for a public reception of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge on their arrival here late in the autumn. A representative public meeting has been convened for next week to formulate definite proposals for the various functions.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

HUGE SUMS SPENT ON COMMUNICATIONS.

POLICY CONDEMNED.

Vigorous criticisms of the policy of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in spending too much money on set-backs and opening up of communications, were made at yesterday's meeting. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah said the report for which he had asked showed that they had spent, during the last fifteen years, nearly a crore of rupees, on set-backs and opening up communications, while through the Improvement Trust they had spent over two crores in the same time. It was time to realise where this huge expenditure would land them....He was not opposed to improving communications, but they should have some sense of proportion. Instead of concentrating their attention on the improvement of insanitary areas they had plunged deeper and deeper into liability in connection with set-backs.

Other members spoke in a similar strain, and the action of the Improvement Trust in constructing roads instead of improving insanitary areas, was condemned.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

A report from the Commissioner as to the amount paid for set-backs since 1899 was considered.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that the report be recorded. In doing so he said that the summary of the report showed that during the past fifteen years they had spent nearly a crore of rupees on set-backs and opening of comunications in the city. In former years they provided one lakh only in their budgets for street improvements. That was to say that as against a provision of fifteen lakhs during the past fifteen years they had spent nearly a crore of rupees. And that was not all. In addition to these, there were numerous other suggestions for widening roads, which involved a huge amount of expenditure. His object in asking for this report was that members might realise what it was that they were doing in concentrating so much attention upon communications only.

He wished to draw their attention to the fact that the City of Bombay paid in the shape of taxation thirty lakhs of rupees more than Calcutta, and that they were responsible for the way in which the revenue was drawn and spent. They were charging the citizens of Bombay thirty lakhs more than the sister municipality of Calcutta did. Again they had spent over two crores of rupees through the Improvement Trust during the last fifteen years. It was time to realise where this huge expenditure would bring them. Beyond the initial cost of constructing new roads, the municipality had to maintain them when they were handed over to them by the Trust. A large extra expenditure was involved in maintaining them. He did not wish to be misunderstood. He was in no way opposed to the improving of communications, but what he wished to draw their attention to was that they should have some sense of proportion in making the expenditure. Only at the last meeting, when a question was raised of filling in certain low-lying grounds in the City with sweet earth, the question of finances was brought prominently before them but that consideration was ignored when it came to the widening of roads.

In after meeting their liability for the sanitary regeneration of the City there were surplus funds, and if the expenditure on communications was justified, he would not mind them. But what was happening was that instead of concentrating their attention on the improvement of insanitary areas, they had plunged themselves deeper and deeper over there liability in connection with the acquisition of set backs. He believed the reason of this extravagant expenditure to be that they considered the subject piece-meal and did not have a comprehensive programme before them. He submitted that they should have a comprehensive programme and in considering that regard should be had to their financial condition. It was with this object in view that he had called for the report and he exhorted them to consider what remedies they proposed to apply to avert a difficult situation to which they were slowly drifting by the policy of acquiring set-backs at a prohibitive cost.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the proposition.

LIABILITY DAILY INCREASING.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, said that their liability in the matter of set-backs was daily increasing and they were absolutely in the dark as to what that liability was. He thought that it was high time that the Corporation put their foot down on the policy of going fast in their policy of set-backs. No doubt, it was exceedingly pleasant to have fine wide roads. It was very beautiful to drive on those roads; but they had to consider the terrific pace as regards the cost of acquisition, for they might perhaps be not able to pay for them all. They seemed to forget an important circumstance, and that was that they were burdening the present generation for the benefit of future generations, and in this respect he observed that the fault lay with the Government of India, who limited the period of their loans and would not grant their repeated requests for a longer period of loans, and he urged them to hammer at it until the Government of India granted them longer periods of loans.

Mr. Jamshedji Wadia thought that the best way to remedy this evil was to provide for a sum of three or four lakhs for this purpose instead of one lakh in every budget. That was, he said, a very simple matter and he advised them to do accordingly.

Dr. Jehangir, who followed next, said simple though the solution suggested by Mr. Jamshedji Wadia was absurd.

They could not spend such large sums on set-backs, for they had other useful works to carry out.

Mr. Tod remarked that the reason why they were not allowed a longer period for loans was that they applied for it when a sanction for a new loan was asked. He was in a position to state that if they made a separate representation, it would receive the most sympathetic consideration of the present Finance Minister.

With regard to the widening of roads he though that those were necessary in view of the rapid development of the City.

COMMISSIONER'S DEFENCE.

The Commissioner addressed the meeting next on this subject. He said that he was not in a position to assert that he knew as much as Sir Ibrahim about this matter, but it was a question which no commissioner could help considering every day of his life. His opinion was that this Corporation was in a position of a land owner. It owned the town and island of Bombay, and it was not only their duty but it was to their advantage to develop their estate in a way which was financially and commercially profitable to them. He would admit that they were spending very largely on the acquisition of set-backs but he could prove by figures the fact that in the new roads that they were constructing or widening they were deriving an increased revenue. It was not so in the case of old roads; but it was necessary to deal with their roads in such manner as would increase their revenue and those who had at heart the future welfare of the City should adopt a liberal policy in the matter of their roads.

With regard to extending the period of their loans, he observed that they had been fighting for it ever since the time of Mr. Harvey, and that it was desirable and proper that the period of loans should be extended. They had succeeded last year so far that the period of their loans was extended to forty years, and from what Mr. Tod told them he hoped their endeavours would be successful if they made a fresh representation to the Government of India.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S NEGLECT.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that it was very good to have wide roads. No one denied that academic proposition. But as human business went on, however good a thing might be, they must look to their resources. The Improvement Trust had neglected its duty in improving the insanitary areas and had been devoting itself to constructing big roads. The duty of building roads lay on the Improvement Trust. He asked them to limit their operations according to their resources, and they would only say that the Corporation was doing good when its finances were good. As John Bright had ever said in the House of Commons: "Tell me the finances of that Government and I will tell you whether that Government is good or bad." He exhorted them to delay non-urgent needs and look to their finances every time.

Mr. H. P. Mody also thought that they must revise their policy. He was of opinion that they should not purchase the blessings of the next generation at the sacrifice of the present generation.

Sir Ibrahim, replying to the debate, stated that they were the Trustees of the City and they must spend their money on duties imposed upon them. They must first improve the insanitary areas which generated deseases and deaths.

The proposition to record the report was then carried.

TARDEO ROAD.

Consideration was next given to the following Report from the Commissioner asked for in February last regarding the widening of Tardeo Road:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution dated the 3rd February 1913, authorizing the Commissioner to prescribe fresh regular lines for the portion of Tardeo Road lying between Falkland Bridge Road, Bellasis Road and Arthur Road on the south and Warden Road and Clerk Road on the north so as to make the width of the road fifty feet, I have the honour to forward a copy of a report, dated the 27th February 1914, from the Executive Engineer, in which he points out that the 50 feet width for this road is quite insufficient and proposes that it should be increased to 80 feet. This width can be secured almost throughout the length of the road by taking up vacant ground and there is great need for footpaths along it. For these reasons as well as for these stated by the Executive Engineer, I am of opinion that the proposal should be approved and I have the honour to request the sanction of the Corporation under Section 297 (1) (b) of the Municipal Act to the lines shown on the plan dated 24th February 1914, being prescribed as the future regular lines of the street. I have issued the necessary notices under Section 297 (1) (b) of the Act."

The Executive Engineer's letter referred to in the above Report is as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that in order to provide better and more expeditious means of communication between the north and south parts of the City it is necessary that the lines of roads connecting these parts be very carefully considered. Another item that affects the consideration of these road lines is the likelihood of the areas near Tardeo, Mahaluxmi and Worli being developed for residential purposes in the near future. With the increasing demand for self-contained houses and with the abatement of the nuisance near the Love Grove Outfall and the adjoining parts, it is probable that these areas will before long be more fully developed. Adequately to connect the north and south parts of the island it is necessary that the roads should be sufficiently wide to carry fast traffic, as also to admit of adequate tramway or omnibus facilities, the latter being all the more necessary as these districts cannot be conveniently served by means of the present railway lines. Already there is an increasing tendency to erect residential buildings in this area with a general rise in the value of land. It is therefore necessary that the lines of improved roads should be laid down taking into consideration the immediate and prospective developments of these parts, and that the necessary vacant land should be acquired for this purpose. The main thoroughfare along the west side of the island is Queen's Road. Lamington Road (up to Sandhurst Bridge), Kennedy Bridge and its approaches, Tardeo (including Mahaluxmi) Road, Hornby Vellard, Love Grove Pumping Station Road and Worli Road to Mahim. The width of Lamington Road up to Sandhust Bridge is 80 feet; Kennedy Bridge and its approaches are small necks of much less widths and proposals for widening them are under consideration. Next is Tardeo (including Mahaluxmi) Road up to Hornby Vellard. A plan dated 24th February 1914, showing the proposal for improving and widening the portion of Tardeo Road, known as Mahaluxmi Road, is sent herewith. The present regular lines of the street are intended to make it 50 feet wide, but for the reasons stated in the opening portion of this letter, the fast traffic passing along it during the racing season, the Hindoo and Mahomedan Holidays and fairs when large numbers visit the Mahaluxmi Temple and Mama-Hajani Mosque, it is considered advisable that this road should be widened from 50 to 80 feet. This width can easily be secured at present as there is still a large extent of vacant land available along the course of the proposed widening. I therefore beg to propose that the road should be widened to 80 feet as shown by the lines shown on the plan. These lines were seen by you on the spot on the 18th instant. If you approve of the proposal, the necessary notices for being published in the "Government Gazette" and in the local papers and for being affixed on the road will be submitted to you."

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the letters were referred to the Roads Committee.

MILKMEN'S LICENSES.

The next item that came up for discussion was the license form for milk shop keepers and a similar form for milk-sellers, importers and hawkers.

Mr. Manmohandass Ramji moved that the matter be referred to a committee named at the meeting. He said that that was the usual method adopted by them regarding all such matters.

Mr. Navalkar seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Petit remarked that no useful purpose would be served by a reference to the Committee in view of the Commissioner's remarks the day previous that the traders were not objecting to the new system.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir seconded the amendment, which on being put to the vote was carried by a large majority.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST "A GREAT JERRY-BUILDER."

In January last the Corporation had asked for a statement showing the names of the roads handed over to the Municipality by the Improvement Trust since that body came into existence and the character of the foundation of each of them. In forwarding his Report, the Commissioner stated that on main roads where very heavy cart and general traffic existed, it was desirable that a concrete bottoming should, be provided. That was not the case with regard to several of the roads.

In moving that the Report be record, Mr. Cawasji said that it was discouraging for the Corporation to know that after contributing very largely to the Improvement Trust they would have to pay over again for the repairing of the roads. The fault lay with the executive in that they did not see that the roads had concerete bottoming. He urged the representatives of the Corporation on the Trust to insist on having concrete-bottomed roads.

Sir Ibrahim, in seconding the proposition, said that the Corporation's representatives on the Trust were four out of fourteen. He, however, defended the Trust from the point of view of funds.

Mr. Orr said it was very costly to construct roads with concrete bottoming. As it was their roads lasted pretty long.

Mr. Wacha remarked that both Sir Ibrahim and Mr. Cawasji were right. Mr. Cawasji had, however, to know that the Improvement Trust was a great jerry-builder and had no concrete bottom at all laughter).

THE RETIRING COMMISSIONER.

At this stage it being five o'clock, the President adjourned the meeting till Monday next but before doing so he paid a warm tribute to the departing Commissioner Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Wacha added to it by saying that Mr. Clayton was a very careful, capable and conscientious Commissioner.

Mr. Clayton thanked them in suitable terms and the meeting adjourned.

MOTOR CAR DASHES INTO A DITCH AT DADAR.

A motor car No. 2,672 belonging to Mr. Suliman Haji Mahomed dashed into an excavation in progress just near one side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway crossing at the Dadar Station on Thursday morning at 3 a.m. It was hauled up at noon in a much damaged condition. It is said four men were in the car at the time of the accident. Fortunately the ditch was such as to keep the car so jammed within its sides as to enable the occupants to escape with nothing more serious than a good shaking.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN SWAMY.

QUAINT FUNERAL RITES.

SPIRITUAL HEAD OF VAISHNA HINDUS.

The death took place yesterday at 11 a.m. at Walkeshwar, of Shrimat Varadendra Tirtha Swami, the spiritual head of the Vaishnav section of the Gowd Saraswat community. It will be remembered that the Swami came to Bombay in July last year on a touring visit to his disciples in this City. Finding the climate of Bombay agreeable to his health, which had been impaired by a recent illness, the Swami remained all these months in Bombay and appeared to have much improved in his About two weeks ago, however, a carbuncle made its appearance on the nape of the neck and on Wednesday the illness took a serious turn, which ended in coma setting in at night, and death at 11 a.m. on Wednesday.

As the Swami was a Sannyasin, the funeral ceremonies took the form of a burial instead of cremation, which latter custom is usual with all high caste Hindus. Soon after the death, the followers of the Swami gathered at the Walkeshwar Mutt, where the body lay. The body was first bathed in a maund of milk, an equal quantity of ghee, curds, sugar and honey, the five ingredients which make up what is known as *panchamrit*, with which images of Hindu deities are usually bathed on sacred occasions.

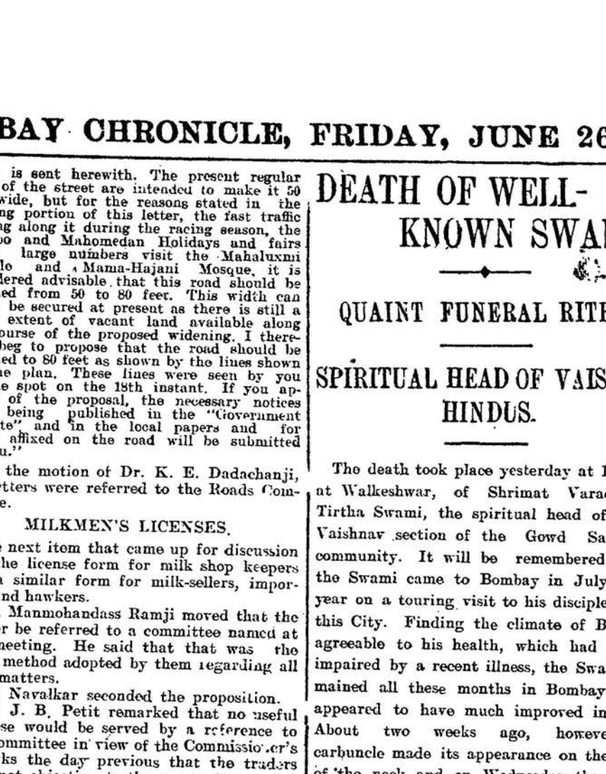
The body was then placed in a sitting position, cross-legged and was decorated with flowers etc., for the final homage of the members of the community.

In the evening the body was taken round the tank of Bangunga in a musical procession. The interment took place at 9 p.m.

The body in a sitting position was placed in a specially prepared tomb, into which large quantities of salt, camphor, frankincense, pepper, cardamoms and other scented articles and disinfectants had been put all around the body, preventing the latter's contact with earth. This form of interment is peculiar only in the case of Sannyasins among Hindus.

The deceased Swami was well-known throughout North and South Canara, Malabar and Cochin and in many parts of the Bombay Presidency and counted a following of about a lakh of people His head monastery is at Benares, but he had also branch monasteries at Allahabad, Bombay, Cochin, Trivandrum, Rameswaram, and in several towns in South Canara. The Swami is succeeded in the spiritual *gadi* by a young disciple, who was at Cochin at the time of the Swami's death and who is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning.

VAISHNAVIT SWAMI.



Who died in Bombay yesterday morning.

CURE FOR PLAGUE, CHOLERA AND WHOOPING COUGH.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—May I through the medium of your valuable paper inform your readers that I have discovered two remedies that seem to me, to effect the complete extermination of plague and cholera bacilli and to bring about the cure of whooping cough? I have tried the second remedy and have observed that the troublesome cough was soon dispelled. I have not, however, tried the first, but am of opinion that its use will be responsible for the saving of a good number of plague and cholera patients. Should this piece of news prove interesting to members of the Medical profession. I shall be very pleased to send particulars.—Yours etc.,

"TRIUMPH."

Belgaum, June 22.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

DEVIL-DRIVING PROCESSIONS IN TIBET.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the room of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday at 6 p.m., when Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. Ph. D. occupied the Chair.

Dr. Modi, read his paper on "A Devil-driving Procession of the Tibetan Buddhists as seem at Darjeeling and a few thoughts suggested by it."

The following is a resume of Dr. Modi's paper:—This was the fourth of the papers that the author had placed before the Society as the result of his observations of the Tibetan Customs as observed at Darjeeling and studied in the books of travellers. Processions play a prominent part in the life of all nations, old or modern, and in the different phases of their life, religious, social or political. The Church, the State and the School are the three principal institutions that affect the career of a nation and processions take an important part in all these three institutions. From the Church, the procession seems to have passed into Society. The Vendidad refers to a kind of religious procession in the time of King Jamshed in ancient Iran. Recent excavations in Crete have led to the discovery, in Knossan, believed to be more ancient than even Troy, of a corridor of processions. One of the three principal features of the Midsummer celebrations in Mediaeval Europe was a form of processions with torches round the fields. Manucci, in his Storia de Mogor, speaks of a fire-procession among the Parsees of Surat during the time of the Moguls, which is not seen now. Among the former Christians, processions were connected with litanies. Justinian forbade that no processions may be held without the clergy. In about 590 A. D. when the country was flooded and infested with pestilence, Pope Gregory I had ordered a seven-fold procession of clergy (litania septiformis). In these the invocations were for the speedy removal of calamities. At one time intelligences that were hailed as angels were at others condemned as demons. Of al the nations in the world, the Tibetans mostly believed in demons that presided over all kinds of calamities and that frequented their mountains and vallies. Hence their devil-driving processions are celebrated with great eclat and hence their devil-dances. Here the author of the paper described at some length a devil-driving procession he saw at the gunpa on monestery of Bhutia Basti near Darjeeling on 3rd, June. In the ceremony accompanying the procession, a wooden frame-work containing the image of a devil was hurled with acclamations and a full band playing into an adjoining valley, thus freeing the village from the calamities of the preceding year.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

CUT HIS THROAT THROUGH FRIGHT.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu named Bhagu Gunpat, aged about 40, residing at Haines Road. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased went to the Jacob's Circle Police Station and informed Inspector Sargon that he had, through fear, cut his throat with a pen-knife. His story was that some three or four of his neighbours, with whom he had had a quarrel some days ago, went to his room, assaulted him, and challenged him to come out. This frightened him and he locked himself up in his room, and cut his throat with a pen-knife. The knife, which was stained with blood, was subsequently recovered from the fire-place in his room. Inspector Doran took the deceased to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where his dying deposition was taken by Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate. The deceased expired at the Hospital on Wednesday night. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of injuries to his throat, which were self-inflicted.

FELL INTO A DRAIN.

The Acting Coroner, also held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of one Gungaram Vanaji, a Hindu lad, aged about 9. It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday while he was grazing some goats on the Mahaluxmi Race Course, the deceased accidentally slipped and fell into a drain and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN A WELL.

An open verdict was returned at an inquest held by Mr. Lattey, Acting Coroner, yesterday, on view of the dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, aged about 25. The evidence showed that the deceased's body which was in an advanced state of decomposition was found floating in a well on the maidan off the Esplanade Police Court, and was removed to the Morgue. The body could not be identified.

THE WEATHER.

CONTINUATION OF BREAK IN THE RAINS.

The break in the rains to which reference was made yesterday continued during the day, and the weather was far from pleasant, humidity and temperature both being high, with the result that out of range of the fan it was uncomfortably moist and clammy. There were one or two slight showers in the early morning, but as they only gave a rainfall of .02 of an inch they are hardly worth mentioning.

The result of the break is that once more the rainfall has fallen below that of last year. The total fall to this year up to yesterday morning was 13.58 inches, while in 1913 it was 14.43.

A NEW COTTON GREEN.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND UNDERWRITERS.

A meeting of representatives of firms engaged in the cotton trade and of the Insurance Association was held on Thursday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of considering the question of additional cotton storage ground for the coming season. The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E., was in the chair. Mr. J. N. Metaxa, Mr. L. Volkart, Mr. J. F. Bradbury Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. E. Schoen, Mr. C. M. Ross, Mr. H. B. Ridley, Mr. H. E. Brandenburg, Mr. Narottam M. Goculdas, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Mr. Hirji Khetsey, and Mr. Khimji Dayal were also present.

The Chairman explained the Port Trust Scheme which, shortly is as follows:—The Trustees offer to lay out a storage ground at Tank Bunder which will be ready to accommodate 3½ to 4 lakhs of bales by 15th November and 6 lakhs of bales by 31st December this year. Further accommodation to the extent of 2 lakhs of bales will be provided thereafter if required. This Depot will be connected by rail both with up-country and with the docks and the general lay out of the ground will permit of favourable rates of Insurance being obtained. The Port Trustees stipulate that very early applications for plots at Tank Bunder should be sent them direct.

A general discussion then took place, as a result of which the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Resolutions:—

(1) That in the opinion of this Committee the Cotton Depot at Colaba cannot any longer be regarded as adequate for the requirements of the trade because of its restricted area and high insurance charges.

(2) That every advantage should be taken of the offer of the Port Trustees to lay out a Depot at Tank Bunder which will accommodate lakhs and in case of need probably 8 lakhs of bales during next season.

(3) That the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd., be requested to alter or modify their rules to the extent that may be necessary in order to afford equal facilities for transactions in cotton whether entered into at the Tank Bunder Depot or the Colaba Depot.

(4) That the above resolutions be sent to the chairmen of the various associations concerned with a request that they will communicate same to their members and invite them to send in as early as possible, to the Port Trustees, applications for such plots as may be required.

(5) That copies of these resolutions be sent to the press for general information.

The meeting then terminated.

FALSE CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—*Apropos* of the remarkable story reported in your valued columns of even date, of Dr. Alexander Girvan of Palace Street, Buckingham Gate, S. W. who appeared before the General Medical Council on a charge of giving a false death certificate, permit me to direct the attention of the public to the following statement made by Dr. Henry May, Surgeon to the Aston Union in an article on "Certificates of Death" which appeared in the "Birmingham Medical Review" for January, 1874. It runs as under:—

"In certificates given by us voluntarily and to which the public have access *it is scarcely to be expected that a medical man will give opinions which may tell against or reflect upon himself in any way*, or which are likely to cause annoyance or injury to the survivors. In such cases he will most likely tell the truth *but not the whole truth and assign some prominent symptom of the disease as the cause of death.* As instances of cases which may tell against the medical man himself, I will mention *erysipelas from vaccination* and puerperal fever. A death from the first cause occurred not long ago in my practice and although I had not vaccinated the child, *yet in my desire to preserve vaccination from reproach. I omitted all mention of it from my certificate of death.* So that the *suppressio veri to* which Dr. Girvan had recourse is no new thing.

By the bye, if as Dr. May argues, the medical profession is shrouded in a system of false certification and that this is done to "preserve vaccination from reproach" then, the observance being bolstered up by such dishonest practices, it may be safely inferred that vaccination is false in theory and practice.—Yours, etc.,

J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay, June 25.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

FAIR BUSINESS REPORTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

A fair range of business was reported to-day in the Calcutta share market. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Bengal 801; Bhalgora 24; Ghusick and Muslia 14½; Lokurka 17; Phoenix 2 5/8; Raneegunge 20 7/8; Sendra 13½; Upper Pench 4, (discount).

Jute,—Barnagore (ord) 59½; Gourpore (pref) 100; Kanknarrah (ord) 181.

Tea,—Attal 14½.

Miscellaneous,—Bonded Warehouse (B) 114; Calcutta Tramways (ord) 103; Bisra Lime Stone 11½; India General Steam (ord) 152; Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 7 and 7 prem.

Debentures,—Howrah Mills (5½ per cent.) 104; India General Steam (4½ per cent.) 99.

SELF-SUPPORTING EDUCATION.

CAPTAIN J. W. PETAVEL ON HIS SCHEME.

As Captain Petavel, R.E., (retired) is now in Bombay with the object of arousing interest in his scheme for the establishment of self-supporting educational colonies, the following article from his pen, describing the scheme, which appears in the current issue of "The Asiatic Review", will no doubt be read with interest.

Ideas make their appearance in the world like lights in a town after sunset; a new idea shines forth from a number of minds at once, and spreads over the world, starting from many centres. In some cases the reason for this is quite plain, for some ideas belong clearly to the time in which they appear, and that is the case with social reform via educational reform, the idea which is now raising great hopes in the breasts of reformers, both of the East and of the West.

Of all plans of social reform that have ever been put forward this one can claim to be the simplest. Industrial progress and progress in agricultural methods have rendered possible the employment of large numbers of quite unpractised workers, with just a few skilled leading-hands, and the result is that, doing things in a sufficiently large way, we are able to organize people of any trade, or of no trade, and even of no skill, with only a small proportion of skilled workers, to produce the main necessaries of life for their own use and consumption. The Swiss have done this so successfully as to make their prisoners and social failures entirely self-supporting.

MIND TRAINING THROUGH HAND AND EYE.

Now from this economic fact certain things follow which are of the greatest possible importance in connection with popular education. Educationaists are agreed about the immense value of "training the mind through the hand and the eye." Wherever this method has been introduced the best results have followed.

The report of Dr. Verschensteiner to the German Agricultural Society on his experiments in that direction in the schools of Munich is most striking. The following is a brief extract from it:—

"What was the result of giving all boys without exception in their eighth year of school life a kind of instruction which took them by the heart, because it was in harmony not only with their nature, but, also, with their social or home life? Of about 2,200 boys who in the last school year left the highest class of our elementary schools, 2,150 went at once to hand-work or some other skilled occupation. The children had tasted the joy of solid, practical work, and the abandonment of skilled occupation was at an end. . . . *The first cause is undoubtedly the pleasure in the hand-work itself which the well-thought-out instruction given by artisans has created in the boys in the elementary schools. You can judge what an advantage, not only for our industries, but also for education as a whole, is thus obtained if you remember that it is only boys and girls who are interested in their work who can be educated. It is not only that serious and thorough work is in itself an important factor in education; the soul of the child under the influence of its joy in work becomes more receptive to our teaching—we win its heart through that joy, and at the same time we gain power to influence all its other likings.*"

The part we have italicized disposes of any contention that manual training is useful principally to those who are to be artisans. All alike benefit by "the training of the mind through the hand and the eye."

RAISING THE SCHOOL AGE.

One great need, then, is to develop everywhere this system of training, and another need quite as urgent as to raise the school age. It is a physiological fact that youths up to the age of about eighteen are highly susceptible to influences, both moral and physical, alike for good and for bad. Great stress was laid on this in the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration.

Hitherto the difficulty in the way, both of manual training and of raising the school-age, has been the cost and the sacrifices to parents, who often need their children's help at the earliest possible moment. Now, however, with the experience we have had of organizations producing things for the use of their own workers, we see that, if we introduced manual training into the schools, we might follow the period of schooling proper by one during which the boys would be employed, under the best and most instructive conditions, producing the main necessaries of life for themselves, and for their parents when it was necessary to help them. This organization of youths would be able, besides, to produce food for the school-children's meals, and to do a variety of work for the educational department. There would be many things, of course, that it would not be able to produce for itself; but, on the other hand, it would render such services as those mentioned above to the public in exchange for what they received from it.

SELF-SPPORTING EDUCATION.

There are different ways of looking at this plan of self-supporting, or partly self-supporting, popular education, and its advantages, both educational and economic, are the most clearly apparent when we consider that agriculture would be the principal work of the establishments in which the youths would be employed.

A man cannot be the best specialist unless he has first learnt to be versatile, and he can never be sure of a living unless he has a second string to his industrial bow. In these days of minute specialization, therefore, the most important function of a popular educational system should be to give boys a training in versatility and a second string to their bow.

Many countries have a period of military service to teach their young men to be versatile, and develop them physically. A period of agricultural work, including as many industries as possible producing things for the use of the workers themselves, would be the best substitute in countries which have not conscription.

THE BEST EMPLOYMENT.

Agriculture on a large scale combines everything that is required to make it the ideal preparation for every working lad's vocational training. Involving as it does mechanical work and all kinds of craftsmanship, it is the best employment to give training in versatility; agriculture, again, is the natural second string to everyone's industrial bow. Agriculture, finally, as the healthiest of all occupations, is that in which boys should be employed during their years of adolescence, when they are being formed for life.

In all probability an educational-industrial organization would be allowed to sell agricultural produce, as it could do so in most countries, and certainly in Great Britain, without harming private producers. If that could be allowed, the whole educational system could be made self-supporting, and agriculture revived by this system of education. So great is the economic advantage enjoyed by an organization which remunerates its workers with what it produces itself, that the Swiss colony organized on that principle is self-supporting, although it employs vagabonds and workshies.

MORAL EDUCATION.

But the thing that, more than any other, makes the advocates of self-supporting education hope for the greatest results from its adoption, is the moral education it would give.

Children should receive a thoroughly good education and training, and be stinted of nothing that is necessary to make them strong, healthy, and industrially efficient, and they would receive all that, for under this system there would be no need to stint them of anything, because when they were well trained their labour would soon pay for it all. In paying by their labour they would learn that there are duties as well as rights; giving to their parents and to their country the first-fruits of the care and the training they had received.

In some way or other the trained members of the community must pay for the education of the children. This way of paying by labour has every advantage on its side.

Thus we are brought to the realization of the fact, of infinite importance and hopefulness, that, under modern conditions, a thoroughly good educational system, one suited in every way to develop the young people morally, intellectually, and physically, to train them to be industrious and fit them to earn their living, would be, not costly, but, on the contrary, absolutely cheap. It would be paid for by organized labour. The only sacrifice made by those who gave their labour would be that of receiving their remuneration in kind, instead of in cash. That, however, would be the best possible discipline for them at their age.

This, then, is the plan of social reform the Educational Colonies Association has been founded to advocate.

In India educational and social reformers had been thinking along those lines and the movement, although unorganized, was very extensive indeed. India is quite familiar with the idea of industrial-educational establishments, which have existed from the earliest times in the form of *Gurukulas*, and many reformers in that country entertained hopes of seeing the whole problem of popular education solved by the old system in a modernized form.

WORK IN INDIA.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore united Eastern and Western reformers who are working for this great and hopeful cause, and under his auspices it was decided to take the first practical steps in India, where the writer of these lines is now engaged in the work.

Indian reformers have shown themselves particularly ready to appreciate the fact that this educational system would furnish a hopeful solution to the whole social question. The educational organization would be nothing more nor less than a great co-operative organization. So that it would not only give us workers who would be worth a good wage, but who would also be in a position to command the wage they were worth; for when the workers have learnt what can be done by co-operation, they will insist on proper conditions of life and labour.

Another thing that India's great poet and educationist saw correctly was that we must not wait for the Government to realize the great possibilities which modern progress has opened up.

Educational colonies should be started as a private enterprise meeting a very clear need, and which would therefore be put on a sound financial basis.

HEALTHY WORK.

It would perhaps be difficult to make establishments of this kind industrially successful from the beginning, and on a small scale; but that would not be necessary at first, because there are numbers of parents who would gladly pay a little to have their boys employed for a few years after leaving school at the healthiest work—work that would build up their constitutions and open the widest possible horizon to them.

Thus, from the beginning, educational colonies could be made financially sound undertakings, and as they grew they would become more and more successful commercially, by virtue of the economic fact that the larger an industrial organization the more productive is the labour of every individual employed in it. The more educational colonies grew, therefore, the more boys they would attract to them by the favourable conditions of employment they would be able to offer, until the time came for the Government to take them over, just as it took elementary education over from those who organized it originally.

COCAINE SEIZURE AT KARACHI.

BOMBAY CONSIGNEE FAILED TO TURN UP.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 24.

An unusually large seizure of cocaine amounting to 232 ounces was effected on the twentieth instant by the Kiamari Customs from two European petty officers of the crew of the S. S. City of Benares.

Information reached a preventive officer that these seamen had offered to sell cocaine. They were shadowed and when at the customs cabin they were searched two packets, of four ounces of cocaine were found on each man.

The ship was then searched and ultimately seized, due to a large quantity of cocaine being found lying on a trunk unconcealed and the remainder, 232 ounces, was found in a canvas covered box which had been used as a pillow.

The ship came here from Bombay and the cocaine appears to have been destined for someone there who did not turn up to take delivery.

The two offenders, both quartermasters, were sentenced by the Magistrate to nine and three months rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The S. S. City of Benares consequently sailed to-day for Liverpool only a day late.

This is the first occurrence of the kind on city line steamers.

EXPLORATION OF EASTERN TURKISTAN.

DR. AUREL STEIN'S EXPEDITION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

News has been received of Sir Aurel Stein that all was well with him and his expedition.

Dr. Stein had come across traces of the prevailing disorder and had indirectly suffered from it, in as much as, in addition to one place where he had reckoned upon getting supplies he found the local resources consumed by the passers of a punitive column which was after some outlaws, but the party was never molested. The winter was passed in strenuous work, archæological and geographical in Eastern Turkistan, the Indian surveyors sticking to their tasks in spite of the greatest hardships. By the end of March the party had reached Tun Huanm where they were to make a halt for the refreshment of men and beasts preparatory to moving eastwards, in the middle of April, into the province of Kansu.

SWIMMING FATALITIES AT SECUNDERABAD.

TWO BAND-BOYS DROWNED.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 25.

Bodies of two band-boys, named Anthony and Saveil, 88rd Wallajahbad L.I., were recovered from the Picquet tank, Secunderabad, yesterday.

After the King's birthday parade on Monday they went to swim and it is surmised Saveil who could not swim got out of depth and Anthony went to save him but both were drowned in the struggle.

A verdict of accidental drowning was recorded by the coroner.

RAILWAY LINES WASHED AWAY.

(Associated Press.)

KHURDA ROAD, June 25.

Owing to a cyclonic storm with heavy rain the line between Palasa and Berhampore on the East Coast Section of the Bengal Nagpur Line is reported unsafe for the passage of trains. No. 3 down Madras mail and No. 21 down passenger are detained between the unsafe sections. A relief train with officials has proceeded to the site.

DEATH OF A MILITARY OFFICER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 25.

Captain C. D. Gannon, 113th Infantry, died at Dibrugarh, yesterday, of acute rheumatic fever.

THE "FIGARO" MURDER.

MADAME CAILLAUX'S TRIAL FIXED.

The date of the trial of Madame Caillaux is now fixed, and the accused will appear before the Assizes on July 20. The Judge will be Councillor Albanel.

There was at one time some talk of the presidency of the Assizes being assumed by a very high judicial official, M. Forichon. M. Forichon, however, was disqualified by the fact that it was he who took the evidence of M. Poincare when the President of the Republic was called as a witness during the examination of Madame Caillaux.

Madam Caillaux is committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder with premeditation.

ULSTER PROBLEM.

DEMAND FOR TOTAL EXCLUSION.

LORD MILNER'S WARNING.

Lord Milner addressed a mass meeting on May 30, at Rothwell, in the Mid Northants Division, in support of the campaign of the League of British Covenanters against Home Rule and the coercion of Ulster, says "The Times."

Describing the position as a state of smouldering war, he drew a picture of what the coercion of Ulster meant, and the hopelessness of the Government's proposals, and insisted on the necessity of a prompt appeal to the people as the only hopeful way out of the imbroglio.

The meeting was held in a large marquee, accommodating over 2,000 persons, which was nearly full. Sir M. E. Manningham Buller was in the chair, and Major-General Lord Downe and Major G.Stanley, M.P., were among those who took part in the proceedings.

Lord Milner said he had heard a good many people declare that there was a want of interest in the country about the question of Home Rule and Ulster, but they were generally men in London who did not go about to find out for themselves what was going on. In his own experience he had not found any lack of interest anywhere. He had been speaking at several places in the country during the last few weeks and had never lacked keen and interested audiences. Whatever might have been the case some time ago this question was now coming home to the minds and hearts of the British people, and they realised that it was a serious question, though how serious many did not realise even now.

"SMOULDERING WAR."

There was in a part of this still United Kingdom, outwardly as quiet as possible, a state of things which he could only describe as a state of smouldering war. Thousands of men of all classes, employers and employed, masters and workmen, had been devoting practically all their spare time for many months after a hard day's work to learning to become soldiers. Statesmen, relieved from the cares and troubles of Parliament, were disporting themselves with golf or other amusements in different parts of the country. He did not grudge them that, but for the most of Ulster there was no Whit Bank holiday, as there had been no holiday of any kind for months and months past. That community, at any rate, was in deadly earnest. The Government were keeping a fleet of warships pottering about the coast of Ulster. They had appointed a military governor for the city of Belfast, just as if it was a conquered city in war time in a foreign land. They had lately been steadily increasing the police force in Ulster. They tried to send a vastly-increased number of soldiers into Ulster, but when they found how the soldiers, officers and men, all hated the job (cheers) which might be before them they countermanded the order. In view of the fact that there had been no disturbance of the peace, and actually a remarkable reduction in quite ordinary commonplace crime, it was a transparent shame to say that the object of these movements by land and sea was the preservation of peace and the maintenance of law and order.

WHAT COERCION WOULD MEAN.

Either they were there for no purpose at all or they were there with a view to the ultimate coercion of Ulster if she remained, as she would remain, determined not to accept the authority of a Parliament in Dublin He wanted people to realise what the coercion of Ulster, if it should ultimately come about, would really mean. All civil war was an almost irreparable calamity. But the civil war which threatened in Ireland was something more monstrous and far more unnatural than any ordinary civil war. If the soldiers and sailors of Great Britain were by any means brought into conflict with the Ulster Volunteers they would have two sets of men absolutely agreed about almost everything, having the same attachment to the King, Empire, and Flag fighting one another; and this, monstrous and incredible as it appeared, would come about through the pressure exercised upon the Government of this country by men who hated them both equally. (Cheers.) Was it not too preposterous an idea that the Nationalists of Ireland, who had insulted our Flag, who had abused and reviled this country, and held it up to the contempt and hatred of foreign nations, should be in a position, through the agency of a British Government, to make the soldiers and sailors of Great Britain turn their weapons against those Irishmen who had for centuries been loyal and devoted to the British Flag?

He would do the Government the justice to say that he did not think they liked the prospect. He wished he could say that he believed they had any moral revulsion at the thought. No doubt they recognized that the coercion of Ulster would be thoroughly bad business from the party point of view. They might have their doubts whether it would be possible to get British soldiers or sailors to coerce Ulster. In any case they knew that if it were carried out it would create a storm of indignation in this country and would lead many of their best supporters to leave them, as a good many had already done. That was the reason why they were contemplating the Amending Bill. Many men hoped the Amending Bill would provide a way out. There were to be more "conversations." For his part he did not believe that anything would come of them. The Government were not in a position to enter into those conversations as free men. (Cheers.) There were two parties apparently meeting one another with the view of arriving at an aggreement, but one of the parties was a puppet, worked by strings pulled from behind. (Laughter and cheers.) The Government were not in a position to offer anything which could reasonably be expected to satisfy the Protestants of Ulster. Nothing else could now achieve that the purpose exeept the total exclusion of Ulster or at least of that portion of Ulster which was predominatingly Protestant and Unionist, and exclusion not for any limited period of time but until such time, if the time ever came, when Ulster itself would desire a change in its status. It was hoping against hope to think either that the masters of the Government would allow them to make that concession or that the Government would have the courage to break loose from their tyrannical masters.

THE ONE POLICY FOR UNIONISTS.

In these circumstances it would be a fatal mistake for British Covenanters and Unionists to waste one hour of the time that remains, in which they might yet rouse the country against the whole policy of the Government, by pinning their faith upon the Amending Bill. The Government themselves had so little belief in it that they were putting off the production of it to the last possible moment. The sound and firm position for Unionists was that the Irish policy of the Government was a matter involving so radical a change in the fundamental institutions of the United Kingdom that no Government had any right to proceed with it without conclusive evidence that the electors of the whole United Kingdom really desired it.

The ony argument which ever weighed with the people of this country was the argument that Home Rule would bring peace and contentment to Ireland, and by relieving the people of this country from thinking about Irish affairs allow them to attend to their own business. The country saw one section of Irishmen armed to the teeth to resist it, and another section of Irishmen proceeding to arm too. The prospect was that the policy which was to bring peace and contentment would turn Ireland into an armed camp. And as to Englishmen being able to attend to their affairs, how much English business was Parliament or the Government or anybody able to attend to at the present time or likely to for years to come with this Irish trouble looming ever blacker and blacker upon the horizon?

If the decision of the country on an appeal was adverse the Government's whole fabric of Irish administration would come toppling down again. Any new Government would be not only entitled, but absolutely bound to sweep the whole thing away, and make a fresh start. He did not say that there would not still be an Irish difficulty. Nothing that could now be done could altogether undo the mischief, the disturbance to the peace, the prosperity, and the growing contentment of Ireland which was the unfortunate result of the policy of the last four years. But what was impossible was that any good could come of the present measure, of which he believed the Government were themselves sick at heart. British Covenanters had got to fight this thing for all they were worth to the very last, hoping and believing that the Bill might after all not find its way to the Statute-book, for there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. Even if it should find its way there, that would not be the end. There could be no end to the controversy and to their opposing until the case was carried to the supreme tribunal of the nation, from which it had been too long and with most disastrous consequences withheld. (Cheers.)

SERIOUS DECOITIES IN BENGAL.

TWO MURDERS REPORTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

The Hooghly District police are enquiring into a case of robbery with double murder recently committed at Berui in the jurisdiction of the Panduah police station.

It is reported that a gang of robbers broke into a house and killed a woman, named Khiroda, and a youth, named Tarapado, before they could raise an alarm. The robbers then looted some jewellery and cash and decamped without being detected.

Two more serious dacoities are reported to have been recently committed in the Backergunge and Murshidabad districts of Bengal.

A gang of twenty Mahomedans raided the house of a Mahomedan residing in Dandikhali village. The dacoits looted the house and cleared with Rs. 4,000 in cash and jewellery.

In the second case a mixed gang of Hindus and Mahomedans raided the house of Rahim Sheik, of Oodaychandpore in the Midnapore district. The first act of the gang was to take possession of a double barrelled gun lying in the house. After making their position secure the dacoits assaulted the inmates, ransacked the house and looted property valued at Rs. 2,000.

No arrest is reported to have been made in either of the cases.

DEATH OF A LUCKNOW JOURNALIST

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 25.

Reference were made in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner yesterday, to the death of the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ganga Pershad Varma and the courts, public offices, and bazars were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

In a recent Madras Government Order, the attention of the Board of Revenue is invited to the discussion in the Legislative Council on the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao's Resolution on the provision of funds for the improvement of grazing and pasturage. The Board of Revenue has already drawn the attention of local officers to the desirability of improving the water supply in Government grazing ground and the Madras Government consider that systematic plans should be drawn up, not only for the provision of water-supply, but also for the improvement of the facilities for grazing and pasturage, Adequate allotments for this purpose should be made when drawing up the annual plan of operations in every Range and special mention should be made in the annual Administration Report of the success of the measures adopted during the year in each District.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALLEGED POLITICAL MURDER.

WEALTHY SADHU DONE TO DEATH.

TRIAL AT KOTAH.

(Associated Press.)

KOTAH, June 24.

The trial opened here to-day in which three accused Keerisingh Jaghirdar, Hiralal Kayasth, and Tribenidas alias Laheri, are charged with the murder of Piarey Ram Sadhu, of Jodhpur, in 1912, the offence being alleged to be political and similar to the Arrah case. Lakshmilal and Ramkaran, two of the accused, have received pardon as approvers and one Jorawarsingh is absconding.

Mr. Armstrong, Superintendent, Delhi C.I.D., said he first heard of the present murder in March 1914, while investigating the Arrah murder case. While inquiries were being made at Jodhpur it was ascertained that a wealthy Sadhu had been missing since 1912, and that Keerisingh and Ramkaran were suspected of his murder. On May 12th the latter made a statement to the witness stating that Piarey had been inveigled from Jodhpur to Kotah and murdered at the Rajput Boarding House which was then empty. The body was buried under the staircase but the bones removed and cremated six months later. Tribenidas after giving evidence at Arrah was brought to Jodhpur and arrested. Witness described how the accused's movements had been traced. Some cipher notes contained the names of Pandit Bissen Dutt and others. A diary discovered showed that Bissen Dutt was at Kotah on December 8th, 1912, when the Sadhu's bones were alleged to have been removed by Bissen, Jorawar and Lakshmilal.

After the evidence of an Indian doctor practising privately was taken the case was adjourned.

ACQUIRING LAND FOR NEW DELHI.

FUTURE OF A SIKH SHRINE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 25.

A press communique has been published in Lahore on the subject of the Rikabganj Gurdwara, as the Sikh Shrine on the site of the new Delhi is called, about the future of which the British authorities at Delhi have been in communication with the leaders of the Sikh community.

It gives particulars of what has occurred in this connection and concludes as follows:—"It will be generally acknowledged that the Chief Khalsa Dewan at the representative meeting of the 3rd May have dealt with the question in an eminently reasonable and responsible manner. The Dewan had to face and will no doubt still have to face some opposition from a band of extremists who advanced the contention that any alteration of the outer enclosure was an act of sacrilege. The contention was untenable, for it was not pretended that the outer enclosure had ever been served or utilised for religious purposes, but the prompt acceptance of the resolutions of the meeting of the 3rd May should suffice to remove any further excuse for the agitation and convince the Sikhs, generally, that the Government had no intention of impairing the dignity of the shrine. On the contrary the net result will be no small gain to the Gurdwara. The piety of the Sikhs will no doubt see to it that the shrine itself will be embellished in a manner fitting its position. It will stand in the midst of an enclosure bounded by two main roads instead of in the corner of the present unsightly compound and the finances of the institution will profit from the fact that the Government has agreed to assign to it an area of canal land equal to the agricultural lands purchased for its use by the Jhind Durbar which it has now been necessary to acquire for the purposes of the new capital."

SHIAH-SUNI QUESTION IN ALIGARH COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, June 25.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces as the patron of the Aligarh College, will visit Aligarh privately from July 16th to 18th to discuss with the Trustees the complications which have recently arisen regarding the "Shia-Sunni" question and the Government's special building grant.

ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The Commander-in-Chief presided at the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association to-day.

The report showed that over fifty per cent. of the British soldiers in India are now members of this Association while the total number of abstainers amongst them is over 33,000 thousand.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CASTE PROPERTY.

ORDER TO STAY SALE PASSED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

BABAJI GOVIND AND OTHERS PLAINTIFFS *v.* GANGABAI AND OTHERS DEFENDANTS.

This was a notice of motion on behalf of the plaintiffs for an injunction restraining the first defendant from proceeding with the sale of property situate at Kumbharwada, pending this suit.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the notice of motion of 20th June, 1914.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the first defendant.

Briefly, the facts are that the present plaintiffs are members of the Somvanshi Kshatriya caste. They have filed the present suit on behalf of themselves and other members of the caste against the defendants in order to have the decree in suit No. 698 of 1909 set aside. The first defendant is the widow of Ganput Sadashiv, who died in 1907, and who, during his lifetime, was managing the affairs of the caste. In about 1880, the caste purchased a piece of land at Kumbharwada and borrowed a sum of Rs. 3,000 with interest at 6 per cent. from the said Ganput Sadashiv, by depositing the title-deeds of the said property with him. In 1909 Gangabai, the widow of Ganput Sadashiv, filed a suit against Laxman Bhikaji and Sundarji Yeshwant, as members of the caste and on behalf of the caste, praying for the payment of the sum of Rs. 4,427-4-0 with interest, or in default of payment for the sale of the property. The suit was referred to the arbitration of Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla Advocates of the High Court. In case of difference of opinion, Mr. Talyarkhan was appointed an umpire. Mr. Talyarkhan made his award on 25th November, 1912, and held that the property was mortgaged to Gangabhai's husband; and therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiff Gangabai, and ordered the sale of the property in default of payment.

The present suit was filed by the plaintiffs to have that decree set aside on the ground that Laxman Bhikaji and Sunderji Yeshwant, the defendants in suit No. 698 of 1909 had no authority given by the caste to refer the matter to arbitration.

Mr. Setalvad, for the plaintiffs, after narrating the facts above stated submitted that if the property was allowed to be sold, his suit would be fruitless and the loss of the property would be a great loss to the community. Besides, if proper accounts were taken a large amount would be found due from Gangabai to the caste. The sale was fixed by the commissioner for the 9th of July, and if the sale was stopped for the present no mischief would be done to Gangabai. All that Laxman and Sundarji were authorised to do was to defend the suit. The property was valued at Rs. 10,000, while the sum due to Gangabai was Rs. 4,500. The defendants in suit No. 698 of 1909 had no authority to go to arbitration. If the property was allowed to be sold, there would be nullity and the present suit would be fruitless.

Mr. Davar, for the first defendant, submitted that there was an equitable mortgage of 1st January, 1899, in favour of his client's husband. The amount due to Gangabai was roughly Rs. 3,000, but up to date not a rupee had been paid to her. The decretal order of reference was made on 27th January, 1911. The present plaintiff was a witness before the umpire, Mr. Talyarkhan, and all the members of the caste had knowledge of the proceedings. It was not then suggested that the power to refer to arbitration was not granted to the defendants, Laxman and Sundarji, in suit 698 of 1909. Till 1911, no one suggested anything of the sort. The resolution on the strength of which this suit was filed was absolutely bogus. People who were alleged to have signed the resolution were out of Bombay. If the plaintiffs succeeded in this suit, they could recover from his client who had got immoveable property in Bombay. It was ridiculous that a mortgagee should be restrained from selling the property, under a power given to her by the decree.

His Lordship, in passing his order, said that it was undesirable to express any opinion on the points raised by plaintiffs' counsel. The question as to whether the two representatives had power to refer would be decided at the hearing. It seemed to His Lordship that possibly greater mischief would be done by selling the property, than by postponing it. As Mr. Setalvad offered Rs. 500 to meet any costs and damages the first defendant would suffer. His Lordship would on his undertaking to pay Rs. 500 stay the sale till the further order of the court, and meanwhile expedite the hearing to a week after the expiry of the last day of the filing of the written statement. Affidavits were taken as read, costs to be costs in the cause.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Hiralal & Co.

Solicitors for first defendant, Unwalla Phirosha and Papa.

A CONTRACT DEPOSIT.

CLAIM AND COUNTER CLAIM.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Turner Hoare & Co. .....Plaintiffs.

Bhimaji Mulji Raval & Govindjee Mulji Raval ..... Defendants.

The plaintiffs in this suit are the well-known firm of engineers and contractors doing business in Bombay, and the defendants are marble merchants carrying on business in Bombay under the name of Raval & Co. The suit is filed to recover Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 5,000 deposited by the plaintiffs with the defendants under circumstances mentioned in the plaint.

The facts as set out in the plaint were as follows:—

An agreement in writing dated the 18th of December 1912, provided among other things that the defendants should apply for the lease of plots 13 and 14, Mathew Road Estate, from the Bombay Improvement Trust, and should erect a building thereon according to certain plans and specification annexed to the agreement, and that the plaintiffs should rent the said building from the defendants for the period mentioned therein, the defendants to complete and hand over the possession of the said building with all sanitary fittings not less than 12 months from the date of the agreement.

By another agreement subsidiary to the above, the plaintiffs were to deposit Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 5,000 with the defendant's this being the amount of deposit which would be required by the Improvement Trust in respect of the said plots from the defendants; the condition being that these notes should be returned to the plaintiffs on their entering into possession of the premises.

These promissory notes were deposited with the defendants on 16th December, 1912.

By a letter of their attorneys, dated the 3rd of April 1913, the defendants informed the plaintiffs that it had been found that the length of the two plots was 208 feet 10 inches only, and not 240 feet as had been assumed by both the parties, and on which basis the said agreement had been come to, and the plans prepared, and that the defendants could not build according to the agreement, and that a fresh agreement should be arrived at between the parties.

Since the date of the above letter, i.e. the 13th April, both parties, it was alleged in the plaint, treated the agreement as void, and subsequent negotiations for a new agreement which, however, came to nothing were carried on, on that basis.

The plaintiff submitted that they became entitled to have the promissory notes returned to them on that day, and that by a letter dated 2nd June 1913, they requested the defendants to re-indorse the notes to them, but that the defendants failed to comply with the request. They now prayed that the defendant be ordered to restore the notes, or Rs. 4,850 as the value thereof.

The defendants, in their written statements, alleged that the above agreement was entered into under the following circumstances:—The plaintiffs had secured two plots 13 and 14 on Mathew Road estate from the Improvement Trust, and had prepared plans for buildings to be erected thereon. Mr. Narsingham, the agent of the plaintiffs had invited tenders for the work to be done, and tenders had been made for the same. Thereafter the said Mr. Narsingham advertised in one of Gujrati papers to the effect that a person who was ready to invest about a lack of rupees would have a monthly return of Rs. 1,000. Thereupon the second defendant saw Mr. Narsingham who showed him the plans, and said that he was acting for the plaintiffs.

Negotiations followed, as a result of which the agreement above mentioned was entered into. Pending the negotiations, Mr. Narsingham, who acted throughout as the plaintiff's agent, stated to the defendants that the plans and specifications attached to the agreement had been passed by the Improvement Trust and that there would be no difficulty in building in accordance with such plans and specifications. The defendants stated that but for this statement they would not have entered into the agreement.

Further, defendants alleged that it was a part of the agreement that the Government promissory notes deposited by the plaintiff with the Improvement Trust should be transferred to the defendants, which notes, as also the plots, were so transferred to them.

The defendants denied that the agreement was considered void by them as alleged by the plaintiffs.

They further denied that no fresh agreement was entered into. They alleged that such an agreement was entered into on the 18th April, 1913, by which the original agreement of 18th December was modified only as regards the amount of rent to be paid by the plaintiffs, the whole agreement otherwise remaining the same as, however, the plaintiffs wanted to add some further provisions another agreement was entered into on 19th May, 1913, at the office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, the defendants' solicitors, this was the final agreement, which plaintiffs now wrongfully refused to carry out. The defendants had incurred large liabilities amounting to Rs. 13,000 on building foundation of the proposed building for other purposes of the agreement. As a result of this wonderful conduct the Improvement Trust would forfeit the notes and the leases of the building sites or the defendants might be sued by the Improvement Trust for specific performance of their agreement with the Trust, and for damages. They also alleged loss of profits which would have accrued to them had the agreement been carried out. The defendants claimed Rs. 60,000 as damages for all the losses sustained.

They further submitted that even if no final arrangement was arrived at the meeting of 19th May, 1913, plaintiffs were liable to pay Rs. 50,000 to the defendants as damages, as the original agreement, which would then be binding, was executed by the defendants on the representations, made by Mr. Narsingham, who was the plaintiff's agent, that the plans and specifications annexed to the agreement had been passed by the Improvement Trust, which representation was untrue. The hearing is proceeding.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Setelvad and Mr. Daver appeared for the defendants.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Crawford Browne & Co.

Attorneys for defendants: Messrs. Daphtary Fareira and Dewan.)

INTERIM RECEIVER APPOINTED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

AISHABAI *v.* SUNDERLAL MOTILAL.

v.

SUNDERLAL MOTILAL ..... Defendant.

This was a motion for a rule nisi and interim receiver.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff and asked for a rule and interim receiver.

The facts are that the plaintiff's husband, Haji Ahmed Hassam, advanced a sum of Rs. 2,500 to the defendant to enable him to open a gold and silver ornament shop. Interest was to run at six per cent. A sum of Rs. 500 had been paid by the defendant and the sum of Rs. 2,000 was still due from him. Seven instalments of Rs. 20 each were paid towards interest. The present suit was filed by Aishabai as the executrix of her husband.

Mr. Davar, for the plaintiff, submitted that by an agreement the defendant arranged to hand over the key of the shop in Sheikh Memon Street to the plaintiff every evening after it was closed. The defendant was an up-countryman and wrote to his clients that as soon as he was well he would settle the account. All that seemed to him bogus. The defendant was a resident of Bombay, and might perhaps remove all the goods in the shop in a secret manner. He therefore asked for a rule nisi calling upon the defendant to shew cause why a receiver should not be appointed, and also for an interim receiver.

His Lordship ordered that a rule nisi be given and an interim receiver be appointed to make an inventory of the articles in the shop. Mr. Lambert should be appointed as such receiver.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Smetham, Byrne and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

REFUSAL TO ENTERTAIN DARKHAST.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

(Before Justices Beaman and Hayward.)

BANDO KRISHNA KULKARNI,.....APPELLANT.

v,

NARSINGRAO KONHERRAO DESHPANDE AND ANOTHER BY THEIR VAHIVATDAR COURT OF WARDS THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM AND ANOTHER.....RESPONDENTS.

This was an application for execution of the decree for Rs. 56,000 passed in favour of the appellant-plaintiff in the year 1897 by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum. In execution plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 69,440 by sale of the property situated in ten villages. The persons against whom the decree was passed were Narsing Koneher Deshpande and Keshavrao Koneker Desponde, and after the decree was passed the estate of the judgment debtors passed under the superintendence of the Court of Wards. The Courts of Wards being made party in execution proceedings, the First Class Subordinate Judge refused to entertain the Dharkhast on the ground that in Civil Aplication No. 58 of 1911, under extraordinary jurisdiction, it had been held by the High Court that the suits to which the Court of Wards was a party could not be heard by the Courts of Subordinate Judges. *Prima facie* therefore, they had also no jurisdiction to entertain applications for execution of decrees. The Lower Court observed: "When the Legislature prohibited the Subordinate Judge from receiving or registering particular suits, it was evidently intended that they should have nothing to do with them. A court which commits the error of receiving a suit without authority, cannot by that very error derive a power which it does not possess. In this case, the Court had power to register the plaint and pass the decree, but ceased to have power to deal further with it after the estate has passed to the Court of Wards. The Court, therefore, referred the applicant to the District Judge under section 32 of the Civil Courts Act."

Against the decree of the Subordinate Judge applicant appealed to the High Court. It was contended on behalf of the applicant that the Subordinate Court erred in referring the applicant to the District Judge. Section 32 of the Civil Courts Act says: "No Subordinate Judge or Court of Small Causes shall receive or register a suit in which the Government or any officer of Government in his official capacity is a party, but shall refer the plaintiff to the District Judge." In this case when the suit was filed the Court of Wards was a not a party and consequently the Subordinate Judge had jurisdiction to entertain the suit and pass a decree, and that jurisdiction was not taken away on account of the Court of Wards being made a party in execution proceedings. The applicant's pleader also relied on the authority of 16 Bom. L. R. 30 and F. A: 29/13.

His Lordship Justice Beaman, in delivering judgment, said:—"The only question arising in this First appeal is whether the Court of the Subordinate Judge had jurisdiction to proceed with the execution of its own decree. When the suit was instituted no Government servant was a party to it, and it was not until after the decree that the Court of Wards was added. In terms, therefore, Section 32 of the Civil Courts Act. does not apply. But it is contended inferentially with reference to Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code that where a party is added in execution, who has not been a party when the suit, wherein the decree was passed, was instituted, would have deprived the Court of its jurisdiction, that Court ceases to have jurisdiction for all purposes of executing its own decree. That contention gained some colour from Section 37. But we find that facts here cannot be distinguished in any material particular from the facts in Gopal Apaji vs. Keshavrao Konherrao, First Appeal 29 of 1913, where a Bench of this Court decided that the Court which passed the decree had jurisdiction to proceed with the execution, notwithstanding that after the decree the Court of Wards had become a party to the execution proceeding and we see no reason to doubt that that case was correctly decided nor why by giving a different decision here on the same facts we should encourage uncertainty and a comflict of opinion. We therefore, think that the present appeal must be allowed, and the Court below be directed to proceed with the execution of the decree. The appellant must get the costs of this appeal."

Mr. Jayant, G. Rele appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for respondents.

SUIT FOR POSSESSION.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

(Before Justices Beaman and Hayward.)

RAMCHANDRA GANGADHAR SATHE *v.* MAHADEV RAVJI SATHE.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. G. Bhadbhade, Small Cause Court Judge, A. P., of Poona, who confirmed the decree of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona.

The suit was to determine what was disposed of by the will of one Baloji Gangadhar Sathe as regards his property. It was alleged by the plaintiff-appellant that the courtyard and an iron shed and the space below the terrace intervening between two houses, were not validly disposed of by the will. The plaintiff as the surviving broker of the testator claimed this undisposed of portion under the Hindu Law. The two houses were given by the will to the first and the fourth respondents and they claimed the joint enjoyment in the property alleged to be left undisposed of by the will.

The Court of first instance awarded joint possession of the space below the terrace to the respondents one and four as joint owners, and as regards the courtyard the appellant was allowed to have joint use along with the respondents. The shed was also held to be a part of the joint property. The plaintiff appealed against this decree. His appeal was dismissed by the Lower Appellate Court, with an expression of opinion that the cook-room below the terrace should go to the first respondent; and as the plaintiff had not framed his suit for the partition of the courtyard, his claim for joint possession was rejected.

The High Court, on appeal, held that the courtyard and the shed and the space below the terrace should be jointly enjoyed by the respondents one and four, as it seemed to be the most reasonable construction of the will. The question as regards the exclusive possession of the cook-room below the terrace should be decided by a separate suit.

Mr. Jayakar with Mr. Ramdatt Desai, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Koyaji with Mr. Vidwans, appeared for the first respondent.

Mr. Navalkar appeared for the fourth respondent.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

NARAYAN GOVIND PATIL AND ANOTHER *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Kale, Additional Sessions Judge of Sholapur. The accused were charged under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code with criminal breach of trust, and convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The first accused was the police patel of the village Koregaon in Barsi Taluka, and was the ex-officio keeper of the cattle-pound in that village. The second accused was the officiating kulkarni of that village. During the year 1910-1911, a sum of Rs. 6-3-0 was recovered by the accused from owners of cattle as cattle-pound fines, but that amount was not remitted to the Government treasury as required by the rules in force. It was the kulkarni's duty to keep the registers, but the registers were blank except the receipt book. The accused were therefore charged under section 409 of the I. P. Code with having committed criminal breach of trust with respect to the sum of Rs. 6-3-0.

The Additional Sessions Judge found that both the accused were public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, that under the rules in force the patel in his capacity as pound-keeper was to levy fines for cattle impounded and to keep the registers, and if he was unable to write, he should employ the kulkarni to keep the registers and other documents; that another rule in force provided that the pound-keeper and the kulkarni were jointly liable for the correctness of all the papers, that in this case the receipts given to the cattle-owners were written by the second accused and signed by the first accused and that both accused jointly received the sum of Rs. 6-3-0 and jointly embezzled the money. Both the accused were therefore convicted of the offence under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, and each sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for one month.

Mr. Campbell, on behalf of the police patel, contended that his client was an illiterate man and entirely dependent on the kulkarni who kept the accounts. It was quite improbable that a person in his client's position as a watandar and a well-to-do land-holder would be party in a petty embezzlement.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments on behalf of the accused, confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Campbell, with Mr. Kelkar, appeared for the first accused.

Mr. B. V. Vidwans appeared for the second accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 26TH OF JUNE, 1914.

Before the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

27-14—572-14—Wadia G & Co. Thakar Champsey Bhimji & Co., v. Jamna Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

After the Appeal Court Work is over.

In the Division Court No. 60.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

424-13—Bheemji & Co Amarchand Madhovji & Co a firm vThe Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. Part heard 7 4-14.

813-13—Bick. M R and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Manockbai widow and ors, Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd. v. Haridas Asanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122-12—Manchersaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v Messrs Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar & Co a firm Jehangir and S.

837-13—Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors. M B Chotia.

1027-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655-12—Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D & D.

45-14—Jamsetji R & D Magana Nurse v. Rajanna Nurse Metha and D.

1149-13—J A Valles Anna Domingo Mariana & anr v. Jacquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Chocnilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775-13—Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Chocnilal Panalal Dastur and Co. Crawford B and Co.

961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Carsondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 49.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

703-13—Crawford B and Co. Tur ner Hoar and Co a firm v Bhimji Mulji Raval and anr. Daph. F and D. part heard.

For further directions and costs on Comr.'s Report.

525-12—Jehangir M and S, Tullockchand Hookumchand a firm v Harmanbux Ramcoover a firm, Motichand and D.

For further directions and costs on Acting Assistant Comr.'s Separate Report.

917-11—Madh. K and C, The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v Puravahu widow and anr, Unwalla P. and P.

Long Causes.

614-12—Vachha & Co Manickchand Varchand v. Asgerally Dawoodbhoy & ors Motichand & D.

930-13—Bick M R & Co Gullamhussein Essaji v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

931-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. Chandalal Kushalji a firm Dipchet & P.

490-13—Manecklal & T Kundlik Panduji Banker & ors v. Dhondubo Panduji Banker & ors Manecklal & T Y Sm. B & Co.

1212-12—Nadgraha & D. Bapulal Ratanchand v. Chaganlal Ambaram & or. Amir & D Kanga & S.

1011-13—Mehta & D The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Zulfikar Alli Khan & ors. Kanga & S Vachha & Co.

1124-12—Payne & Co Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail v. Fatmabai widow Matu J & M.

853-13—Jam R & D Nanabhoy Karsondas v. Mohanlal Pitambardas Ragh N & Co.

276-12—Ard H D & Co Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa Syed v. Ahmed Syed Hassan Nadersha & D.

1113-13—Payne & Co Cassamally Jairajbhai Peir v. The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B. & Co.

732-12—Mulji & Tha Karimbhai Peer Mahomedbhai & Co. a firm v. Pranlal Kahadas Joshipura & ors Little & Co. Un. P & P Muljt.

940-13—Amin & D Chandulal Laldas & ors v. Nathalal Balcrishna & ors and Tha Bhimji & Co.

984-13—Mulla & Mulla Meghji Parmanand a firm v. Hoosein Haji Moosa & ors. Bick M R & Co.

1137-13—Tyabji D & Co. Tulsidas Mohanji Karam Bai Porbai Bick M R & Co.

649-13—In person (a pauper) Annbai v. Pithoba Narayen Venum.

316-14—Bhai K & G SeskaranSamirmal v. Poonamchand Karmdan Daph F & D.

1005-13—Amin & Desai Gitabai v. Radhabai widow & anr Ragh N & Co Sm B & Co.

716-13—Mulla & Mulla Tokersay Jivraj & ors v. Anupchand Hansaji & ors Amin & D Ard H D & Co. In person.

389-11—Wadia G & Co Mahomed Haji Aboo a firm v. Tyeb Ismail & ors Little & Co.

683-13—Matubhai J & M Virji Jetha & Co firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur & A Tyabji & ors, Sabnis & G.

321-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdoola Haji & Dawood and ors v Harmusji Nasservanji, Vakil and ors, Payne and Co.

1096-13—Shivji Kooverji and Co a firm v Motilal Balmakoond and anr, Malvi H M and R, (Between 1 and 2 Defendants).

RAILWAY GUARD ACQUITTED.

CONSTABLE WHO WANTED TO TRAVEL WITH THE ICE.

Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, at the Nasik Police Court, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Thakur, of Ahmednagar, charged a European Railway Guard named Charles Holley, with assaulting Dattabya Narayan, a second-class police constable—a public servant—and thus obstructing him in the discharge of his duty. The G. I. P. Railway Employee's Mutual Benefit Society, of which the accused is a member, retained the services of Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, of Bombay, who defended the accused.

The accused was first placed before Mr. Naik, Mamlatdar and First-Class Magistrate, Yevla, but the defence, claiming that the accused should be tried as a European British subject, Mr. Naik, being satisfied with the claim, transferred the case to the District Magistrate, Nasik, who in turn transferred the case to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

The prosecution allegation was that the complainant, in plain clothes, was on special duty, watching the passengers getting in and out of the trains. As the No. 41 Down train started from Yevla Station he got into the compartment reserved for the ice vendor. The accused seeing the complainant's action, signalled "danger," and stopped the train. Although the complainant explained that he was a police constable on special duty, the accused dragged him forcibly out of the compartment and restarted the train, thus preventing the accused from going to Manmad, where he had duty to discharge.

The complainant, in cross-examination, admitted that the accused first asked him to get down, but that he refused, as he would miss the train. Whereupon the Magistrate asked the prosecuting Sub-Inspector, if there was any case against the accused.

Mr. Dhondy submitted that even if the complainant's story was accepted, though the accused denied it, his client was justified under Section 118 of the Railway Act, in removing complainant from a compartment reserved for a special purpose, if complainant refused to leave it.

The Sub-Inspector, in reply to the Magistrate's question, being unable to point out any order or rule which authorised a police constable to travel in the compartment reserved for the ice-man, although that was the practice, His Worship declined to hear further evidence and discharged the accused.

ADULTERATION OF EDIBLE OILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—At a recent meeting of the Corporation the subject of the adulteration of edible oils with mineral oils or inodorous petroleum residues known in the local market as white oils was discussed. The attitude of the medical men towards this growing evil practice was marked by complete indifference. It is not easy to understand why hostility or indifference was shown to this question, unless a reason is found in the admission made by some of the members that they did not consider that the mineral oils had any detrimental effects on the human system. The opinions expressed by the doctors do not seem to be based on any scientific grounds. Though the doctors in the Corporation may disagree on this question I am sure that if it is examined in the proper light it is bound to reveal their error. Mineral oils differ considerably from the fatty oils with which they are adulterated. While the latter is a saponifable matter, serving the purpose of strong reserve energy in the human body, the former takes no active part in the system. Nearly ninety per cent. of the total energy developed in the human body originates in oxidization of fats. Mineral oil is not a food in the real sense of the word as it contains neither proteins, carbohydrates of fats, and the human system would be considerably better off without it. Dr. Leathes in his able work on "Fats" has shown the role of fats and oils in the vital phenomenon, and also discussed the question from a physiological standpoint. He finds that "the fat is transported to the liver, unsaturated unions are thereby introduced into the fatty acids, and possibly there too, the complex compounds of the fatty acid with phosphorous and nitrogen built up. The unsaturated products, which are next found in the cells of the organs throughout the body break down. . . . lower acids so formed by successive oxidasation break down, further to molecules of the size of acetic acid which are lastly completely burnt into carbonic acid and water." This is the physiology of oils and fats in the human system and it would stand to reason that edible oils, if adulterated with mineral oils even in innocent amounts, would seriously interfere with the vital phenomenon. The function of the liver would seriously be hampered by the presence of a foreign body, which, being inert, obstructs the process of oxidasation. Defective supply of oil and fats would compel the liver to draw upon the reserve fat in the tissues and this would be attended by serious consequences. One of the common diseases would be acetunaria "and it is remarkable how the conditions in which this disorder is found are conditions in which another disturbance in the metabolism of fat is common, the failure of the liver in dealing with and forwarding to the rest of the body the fat which has been called up from the reserve. Acetunaria, and the fatty, liver may both be associated with starvation, diabetes.....and many other conditions." This fact in itself is sufficient to convince any scientist as to the objectional presence of a mineral oil, which is not food, in an edible oil.

Apart from these considerations the very nature of the process of manufacture of these mineral oils should be a sufficient reason for us to stop its illegitimate and fraudulent use. These mineral oils are produced by the treatment of the residues of petroleum and other mineral oils with strong chemicals, the use of which is highly objectionable in the preparation of an article of food. I leave the question as it is to the consideration of the Civic Fathers without going into further details, but I have full hopes of an early solution to this growing danger to public health.—Yours etc.

KAPILRAM VAKIL.

Bombay Technical Laboratory.

June, 25.

A MODEL COTTON PLANTATION.

A Great model cotton plantation is to be started under the aegis of the International Cotton Federation in the Punjab and will be in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony. The company will be formed with a capital of sixty thousand pounds and will pay the usual annual charges of water rate, and land revenue and so forth on land. The Agricultural Department will have the right to purchase the surplus seed cotton not required on the estate and the company will introduce a system of intensive cultivation and establish a ginning factory and a cotton buying agency. The limit of the net profit to the company will be ten per cent. the surplus earnings going to the Department of Agriculture. The agricultural portion of the estate will be under the supervision of a European expert and land will be cultivated on the usual Punjab half share system, tenants being at liberty to sell their shares of produce to anybody, provided they are not indebted to the company.

The "Englishman" learns that, so far from accepting the suggestion that the old cannon and other trophies in Fort William should be made the nucleus of a Military Museum, the authorities are busily arranging to have large numbers of cannon, at any rate, melted for the sake of the bronze. It is believed that some of these pieces represent trophies captured during the Sikh war by H. E. Lord Hardinge's grandfather. All these pieces were taken down to Calcutta and displayed at a great Review held by Lord Hardinge (then Sir Henry Hardinge), on the maidan to the south of Government House, and thus formed the subject for a great historical picture.

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THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

TO NIGHT AT THE GAIETY.

Rose and Ellis, who commence an engagement at the Gaiety Theatre to-night, give an exceptionally daring and thrilling act. They have made a speciality of jumping into and out of barrels, and their agility is such as to command admiration, apart altogether from the daring character of the feats. Perhaps the most sensational feat in a turn which is a thriller throughout is that in which Ellis jumps, while blind folded, from inside a barrel piled high up on several tables into another barrel some distance away on the stage below. The photograph on this page gives a very good idea of the danger of this feat, in the performance of which the slightest miscalculation would mean a very serious accident. Rose is also a performer of no little ability, and her make-up as a clown is exceedingly clever, hiding completely her identity and her sex.

A RAGTIME SINGER.

The other new turn is provided by Miss Lily Eyton, who has come on to Bombay after a very successful season at the Empire, Calcutta. She has a charming personality, and a particularly good voice, and specialises in Ragtime. She will be a most welcome addition to this week's list. Miss Josephine Davis will sing a series of new songs from her extensive repertoire, and to-night will specially feature "The Yiddisher Ball," a song that gives rare scope for her undoubted talent and originality in "character" acting.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Five Merry Youngsters were to have remained another week, but owing to the illness of one of them the engagement has been cancelled, and the party leave for home on Saturday. Besides the artistes there are the Gaiety pictures, which will be as usual, well selected and nicely varied. Enterprise should reap its reward, and with the popular prices now ruling the Gaiety should be filled every night this week.

THE LATE LAURENCE IRVING.

There seems, alas! to be no doubt that Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Irving were among the victims of the appalling Empress of Ireland tragedy, says "Caradas" in the "Referee." We mourn Laurence Irving's loss, not merely for his own lovable personality, but because his death is a real loss to the stage. After some few years, during which he seemed to show greater promise as author than actor, Mr. Irving suddenly made great strides to the forefront of the acting profession. His Iago—to Sir Herbert Tree's Othello—although rugged at times, showed great force and startling originality. In "The Lily," adapted by Mr. David Belasco from the French, Mr. Irving's method showed a remarkable resemblance to that of his famous father in his first great West-End success, Digby Grant, in "Two Roses." But it was in "The Unwritten Law," in Ibsen's tragedy, "The Pretenders," and especially in "Typhoon"—of which he was part-author—that Mr. Irving manifested tragic powers of the higest and most intense order. Indeed, he showed every sign of becoming one of our greatest modern actors. Alas! that so brilliant a career should be ended at so early an age. The deepest sympathy of playgoers will go out to Mr. Laurence Irving's mother, Lady Irving, and to his brother, Mr. H. B. Irving.

SIR HERBERT TREE'S TRIBUTE.

Sir Herbert Tree wrote to the same journal in the following sympathetic terms: "We actors were proud of Laurence Irving in life, and are no less proud of him in death. There was always something fateful about his personality, and one somehow feels that his end is in tragic harmony with his being. Laurence Irving was an idealist, and was fearless in standing by his ideals in any company. That is much to say of any man. He was a scholar in knowledge as in expression, and as an actor he had already attained to a great height, his most notable achievement being perhaps his most recent in 'Typhoon.' His work, like the man, was always original."

THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

Sir Herbert Tree gave a practical demonstration of his interest in the People's Thaetre on Whit Monday, when he gave a matinee of "Pygmalion" at prices ranging from half a crow nto three pence. Of course the house was crowded, and the audience seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves. Speaking after the fall of the curtain, Sir Herbert Tree said he thought the People's Theatre was a tremendously important thing. That day it had come not into fruition but into blossom. He had always felt, he added, that there should be no patronage about the movement—that the People's Theatre should be self-supporting. It should be a gift from the people to the people, and he knew that those who were responsible for the movement were in accord with him on that point.

"THE LITTLE LAMB."

Don't be misled by the innocence of the title, says the "Referee." This is not Mary's little lamb. There is nothing half so young, fresh, or tender as lamb about this banal imitation of French farce called "The Little Lamb," brought out at the Apollo. Hashed mutton would be nearer the mark, or that strange school dish which used to be called in my day "resurrection pie." Four cooks have had a hand in the making of it. Herr Franz Arnold and Herr Ernst Bach prepared the original recipe, so far as recipe can be said to be original of which the ingredients are much the same as those of similar stereotyped French concoctions, and Mr. Arthur Wimperis and Mr. Hartley Carrick have tried to adapt it to suit the English taste. Not one of them has the light hand of the Frenchman in these things. No wonder there is no disguising the staleness of the materials or the heaviness of the treatment. Instead of the sparkling impropriety of French farce we have the stodgy indelicacy of German humour of the coarser sort, though there is nothing in the piece to injure the morals of the most callow youth. It is much too preposterously unreal for that. To tell the story at length would require more leers and winks than I can command.

THE ANCIENT ANATOMICAL JOKE.

Briefly, it amounted to something like this: Several old gentlemen, related to each other, have each been led to believe that he is the father of the illegitimate son of a famous dancer. As each of these old satyrs is either on the Vigilance Committee of his town or married to a wife who is a moving spirit of the Purity Brigade, he is desirous of keeping his paternity secret. So when a silly young man from the country comes to claim the daughter of one of them in marriage he is at once mistaken by each in turn for this son. Having been banged and buffeted, kicked downstairs—in order that an ancient anatomical joke might be re-galvanised into wheezy existence—and thrown through a window, the silly young man brought along his real father, who, unlike his son, was not so silly as to forget to mention his name. The dread of the old gentlemen thus allayed was finally set at rest by the announcement that the dancer friend of their youth had died childless. The characters all bear French names; but they might just as well have been Laplanders, for the actors were, one and all, conspicuously British. Mr. Louis Calvert, Mr. Leon M. Lion, Mr. Rudge Harding, Mr. Nigel Playfair, Mr. Robert Horton, Miss Laura Cowie, Miss Mabel Burnege, Miss Helen Haye, and Miss Kate Bishop are all members of the company, who had little chance of individual distinction, but collectively managed to raise some laughter from a well-disposed audience.

HANDICAP OF SEX.

WOMEN AND TOO MUCH BRAIN WORK.

"Women are fast deteriorating physically owing to the exaggerated efforts, and practically the intellectual efforts, which they are making towards what they call their emancipation." This is the warning given in the article in the "Bulletin Medical" by a well known French dermatologist, Dr. Louis Brocq.

"During the thirty years that I have been in practice," he says, "I have witnessed a gradual alteration in the physical characteristic of the young women who come to consult me. Their figures has become deformed, the shoulders have taken on a stoop, the chest has become hollowed. More often than formerly the face is either wan unhealthily puffy. I do not think that excessive brain work is the sole cause of these symptoms, but I do believe that it contributes in a very great degree to develop a natural disposition towards such conditions."

"What must they do? Women should be more moderate in their work; they should never reduce their hours of sleep; they do rational gymnastic exercise every morning, and afterwards walk for an hour or two in the open air; they should regulate their diet on hygienic principles."

Another view of the same matter is presented by Dr. Bouchet, who lays down the principle that the standard of health, which he regards as the same thing as beauty, is the test of perfection of individual development. According to this authority, married women have a greater chance of attaining beauty than their celibate sisters. "The fundamental function of women is maternity," he says. "Pinard used to say to women 'Have at least three children if you want to be beautiful.'" "Woman," Dr. Bouchet concludes, "being by her constitution intended for her maternity, acnnot devote herself with impunity to intensive intellectual work."

A TRAGEDY OF CLIMBING.

In this month's Harper's Magazine a story is told of climbing the Siachen, or Rose Glacier, in Eastern Kakrakoram, by Fanny B. Workman. This energetic lady has had experience of no less than eight Himalayan expeditions, the present one of her most interesting adventures, being marred by the unfortunate death of a guide. In climbing the Siachen he fell into a crevasse so deep that the bottom could not be seen, and a rope for his rescue had to be fetched from a long distance.

On their arrivel the rope was quickly tied about Rey, the smallest guide, and he, carrying stimulants, was lowered through the hole, the other two guides and six natives holding the long, loose end, prepared to lengthen or shorten it, as Rey might direct. It was fully ten minutes before any sound came from the glacier bottom. At length Savoye, who was peering into the chasm, gave the word to those behind to haul slowly. The bag and ice axe soon appeared on the rope, which was again lowered; then a wait, and next Rey came above-ground, and at last, after slow, hard pulling, the limp body of Chenoz rose above the icemouth and was received by the guides' sheltering arms and unroped. He was perfectly conscious, although unable to stand, and suffering greatly from shock and cold. Massaged and wrapped in blankets, he was soon after carried down to Ali Bransa, where camp was again pitched. There, on examination, no bones were found broken, but he remained pulseless and suffered severe pain until six p.m. when he sank into a quiet sleep. He awoke at nine, drank water, and slept again—his last sleep, alas! At ten o'clock Savoye brought the heartrending news to our tents that Chenoz was dead.

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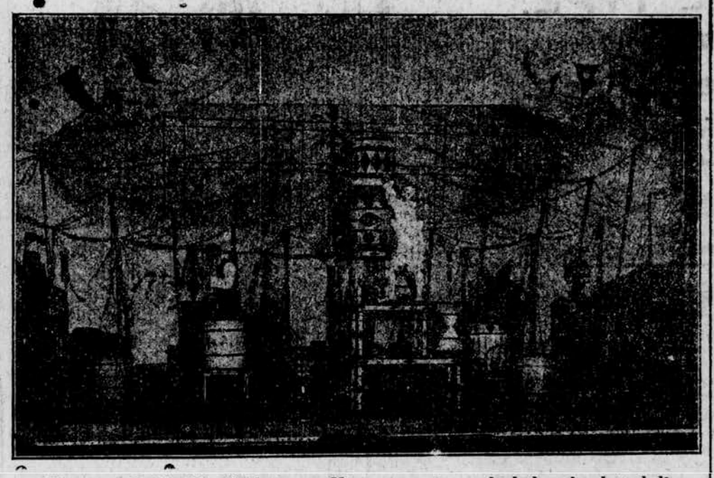

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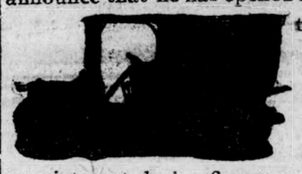

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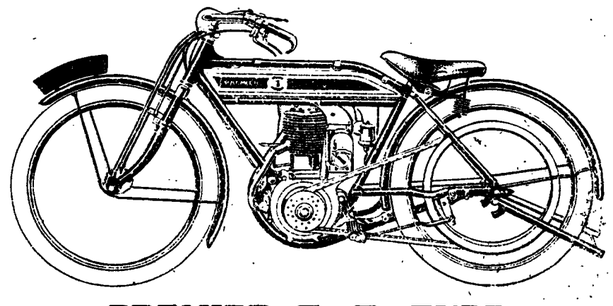

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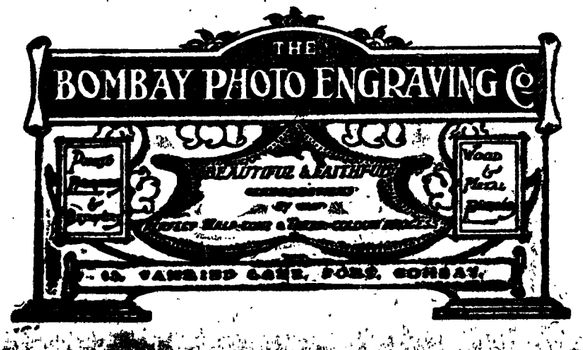

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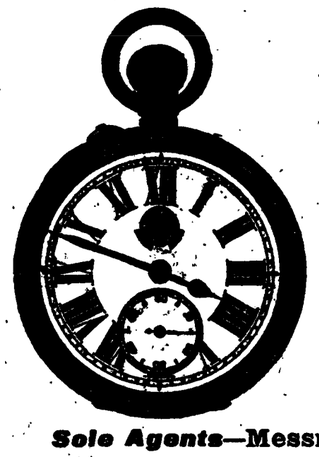

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